III. NO.

HOUT FAIL

ONCE.

BE WITHOUT !

SALVE

ds and Mark

HER NEEDHAN

LADIES

HOATE.

ogy.

ELER

Hall, Char

ALVAN WA

nfirmary.

TO FEMALES

ARTURIEN

OF CRILE-B

EMBROCAT

e Boivin, o

RE.

EN

nd keeps a goo

LOTHING,

dave in Kentu

ENTER

UP STAIRS,)

mas.

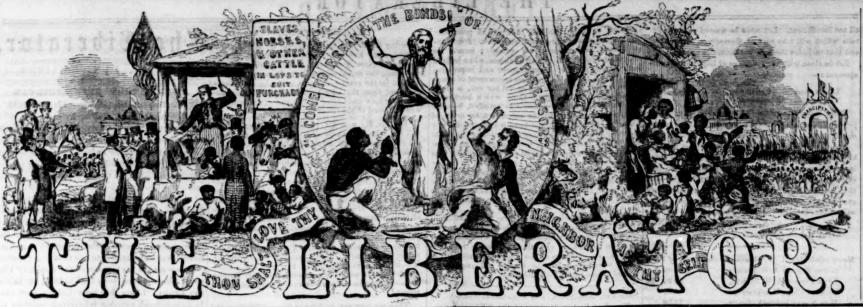
& SON.

NE,

at PAID,) to the General Agent. The copies will be sent to one address for TEN frayment be made in advance.

sents making less than a square intimes for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS UNG, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, LLIFS. [This Committee is responsible cial economy of the paper-not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.' Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of nankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1852.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 1099.

The Liberator.

VOL. XXII. NO. 5.

HE EIGHTEENTH

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

aftences of tradition, custom and circumatribute to make Boston what she is, ntly conservative. Looking at her from different from that which we now occuference to matters not germain to our ose, we gladly admit that it is to these owes many of those qualities that er chief grace and glory. This conservows not, unfortunately, its true boundary, he preservation of much whose very exkes at the root of all genuine stability. a spirit like this prevails, nothing is more than agitation. Disliked as an instrument. when its end is approved, how doubly odious ome when that end would be hated and ritaclf alone! From these remarks, we may

sw great the disturbance and discomposure d among the great majority of the rety of the pilgrim city, on the rendition ortunate slave Sims to his hopeless bondsense of right, some natural emotions of some faint recognition of the heroism by a man so young and ignorant, all these gling with an innate love of cruelty and e sordid fear of the loss of Southern se hope of professional or political eleva-As might have been expected, the viler elehuman nature prevailed. Sims was returnborrors of Georgia prisons and plantations, great majority of the merchants, magistrates, elergy and gentry of Boston were found wilfaim, 'His blood be on us, and on our In their original connection, these words by all Christendom with awe and horror; by moralist and historian, their dread t, even to the present hour, pointed out. at this similar cry from hardened and passionearls be met by a like recompense? The unds stand associated, have no necessary connecwith the respective guilt of its actors. Many of ess and ignorant crowd who thronged streets of Jerusalem, urged on to frenzy by the - This man is not Casar's friend '- The Rohall come, and take away our place and nawork in which they engaged, than were the fifteen died men of Boston, who pledged their services ad of Sims' surrender. The record remains of the st-They knew not what they did.' The second essed to know, as a self-evident truth, that Sims us free and equal with themselves, as a divine comand, that whatever they would that he should do to

It needs no power of vaticination, no spirit of hery, to declare that, in the very fulfilment of , its accompanying curse must be in part f all those fifteen hundred households, courtly civility or graceful refinement, taste or literary culture, no untold quanprayers or fastings, or meeting-goings or could hide or atone for the bloody and cowdly work that its head had offered to perpetrate. ty such man, sustaining the relation of father, e to his child such a practical lesson in cowardly ty and sordid meanness as the miserable cant that trembled on his lips, when he next dared to me the high words truth and duty, shall but most rectly neutralize. Men may talk coolly, 'in ms, and the rendition of fugitives, and what they d do, and what they would not do; and all the shile it may be vanity in debate, or love of arguetaphysical subtlety; and they shall yet, en the living, trembling, suffering fellow-creature ands before them, throw their 'vain babblings' to he winds, and give him that help that heart and consence demand. But if a man shall really show that she has said he means, then do we declare that it is only human laws and social forms that make life property safe in his hands; and he may thank any ing but himself, if even these make them so in the

they should do to him likewise.

But a work like the rendition of Sims is not easily formed, even by base men. God is not left withata witness, even in their consciences. The abolihists had, of course, used every justifiable means poor Sims' deliverance. Holding, as many of do, ultra peace principles, they could not advoals of practise violence, even in that case where, in palar opinion, it finds its best justification-the are of freedom. Still, the most intense agitation realed. The return of Sims took place on the or 13th of April. A week or two after, Mr. Webster and his friends asked for Faneuil Hall, that is might address them therein, -his first public apstance, we believe, in Massachusetts, after his sington apostacy. The Municipal authorities, ered by the smoke and dust of the recent conat decrived probably by the warmth and zeal of the abolitionists in regard to their real number, flurfied perhaps by the remembrance of the fatal help had illegally lent to the kidnappers, were so upid as to refuse the request. It suits neither our to nor taste, nor that of our readers, to enter into elations that hereafter subsisted between Mr. chater and the City Government of Boston. Sufis, that the latter endeavored to retrace their steps, and propitiate Mr. Webster, by insulting the comionists, and trampling on their rights, whenever mity occurred.

For the last eight or nine years, the anti-slavery somes of Massachusetts had held their Annual Baar in Paneuil Hall. It had been obtained from to year without difficulty. It is true, that last er, the same city authorities of whom we have en speaking, exhibited, in a striking, though petty ner, their hostility to the anti-slavery cause. We retofore, in compliance, as we supposed, with is spirit of Peter Faneuil's will, enjoyed gratuitousthe use of the Hall; but now it was enacted that toriain sum each day should be paid for its use

when money is taken for admittance.' After the chased. Of the exquisite Basket Work, though mark tion thereof be refunded. The Municipal authorities the pupils of the Blind Asylum, the materials purthought at first of returning the whole, but finally gave back half. At the close of our last year's Baed, and the rent of the Hall, \$333, aid into the that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, city treasury. By this proceeding, we felt and still and in its radiance can behold the American slave, Orphan Asylum-a good and praiseworthy object, in brother. the promotion of which we wish its friends all success. But this establishment is based upon and intended for the maintenance of sectarian opinions-opinions as don. On this table the very beautiful Embroidery, diverse from those held by the great mass of our tax- Travelling-Bags, Cushions, and Sketches in Durable payers as any that the abolitionists hold. We are Ink, were very greatly admired. The latter, embracglad that the Catholics were treated with such libe- ing scenes from Shakspeare, and Italian views, were ality, even though it were done in the hope of securing Catholic votes. We point out the injustice in Dublin friends and ourselves on the exact coinciour own case, as done to a very small minority, be- dence of their own with the popular taste of Boston. ause of its smallness.

we were shut out. Its time-honored and beautiful tiful paper, which always finds purchasers in abun sociations made us feel that in no spot should the rations and Union and slave-catching meetings are eld there, does not desecrate those old arches, nor do the hallowed portraits that hang on the walls lose ed patriots respond to the invocation, would it not be in the language of the great Irish poet-

'So venerably dear Are Freedom's grave old accents to my ear, That I revere them, though by rascals sung.'

ich of their fellow citizens as uphold free discusion, will labor unweariedly, till Fancuil Hall is again open to men of all parties and of no party. Till that time, the intention of Peter Fancuil's noble equest is violated, and the city of Boston presents itself as engaged in the paltry work of thwarting and nnoying, where she is powerless to prevent. Mean-Garrison, Phillips, Thompson, Foster, Pillsbury,

Assembly Hall, over the Depot of the Worcester size rendered it suitable for our purpose. It was, in lightness, size and beauty, unequalled, and the only objection arose from its situation. This is not central, but remote alike from the haunts of business and fashion. It was therefore with the most serious misgivings that the Bazaar Committee addressed themelves to the work of preparation. They knew, were it but by the exertions of friends in Great Britain and France, that in point of beauty the Bazaar must prove successful-would it prove so as regarded its ecuniary result? We think the answer may be in e affirmative. The receipts were 3010 dollars. This is somewhat less than the receipts of last year. But when we consider the change of place, and the inusual severity of the weather, the mercury standing every morning, with one or two exceptions, at ero, we think this deficiency is accounted for without so painful a supposition as the cooling of friends, or the increased bitterness of foes. Of one thing we are sure: the articles presented for sale were never more cautiful or abundant. Our friends in Great Britain had, with one or two exceptions, exceeded the generosity of previous years. Wherever a deficiency had occurred, it has been supplied with fresh and unlooked-for laborers. Boxes of great variety and value were received from the following places in Great Britain: London, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Dublin, and Cork. These included donations from Bath, Frenchay, Chatham, Bolton, and other towns in Eng. land, and from Dundee, Sterling, Crieff, Comrie, Milnathorb and Kinross in Scotland. All the articles were beautiful and useful, and, with a few exceptions, well suited to our market. Among so much acts of kindness by which our labors were greatly fathat is elegant and tasteful, it is difficult to select the objects that were particularly admired and sought for, without doing a seeming injustice to others. We will, however, particularize a few. The beautiful of 1852, the Managers would proffer the assurance of Shawl sent for exhibition to the Chrystal Palace, and the Affghan Blankets from Edinburgh, the Shawls, in our eye more touching or more prophetic of our elegant Aprons and embroidered Handkerchiefs from final success, than the fact that one great and simple Glasgow, were objects of general attention. The con- principle can so unite in harmonious action individu tributions of our friends in Perth were this year in- als widely separated, by oceans and continents, lancreased in amount and beauty. Their pretty crochet- guage and race, creed and condition. ted and netted work, both in cotton and wool, met a The Liberty Bell, published as usual on the first very ready sale. Perhaps here were the fittest place morning of the Bazaar, will be found equal in merit

spectator the subject for an hour's interest. was, as usual, greatly admired, and extensively pur- but cold, abstract knowledge, and the intense, vital

adoption of this rule, the Catholic ladies of Boston ed at high prices, scarcely an article remained unsold. neld a Fair there. The stipulated price was paid, Its intrinsic beauty commands for it a ready sale, companied by a petition, on their part, that a por- apart from the touching fact that it is the donation of chased by their own pocket-money, and wrought in hours unappropriated to their regular pursuits. Demar, we presented a similar request. It was declin- prived of the light of day, they have yet 'that light cel ourselves greatly aggrieved. The funds of the not as revealed to the 'wise and prudent' of his own Catholic Bazaars are devoted to the support of an country, 'a chattel personal,' but as a man and a

elegant donations from a new circle of friends in Lonparticularly saleable. We must congratulate our All their pretty Bog Oak Ornaments were hailed as However, we were glad of the Hall, even on un- 'the very thing,' and purchased at once. Indeed, asonable terms, and felt proportionate regret when their whole collection, apart from De La Rue's beau dance, was highly desirable, and suited to the occainti-slavery enterprise esteem itself more at home. sion. The Papier Mache, both from Dublin and It had witnessed all the fears and hopes and agonies Manchester, was extremely handsome. Owing to some with which men had struggled for their own freedom. delay of letters, the Cork box was not received till late This had been a noble sight. Was it not well that in the Bazaar, and examined as the articles were, should witness one still nobler,-the hopes and hastily, we can only speak of them in general terms, cars and agonies with which men struggle for the as alike valuable and useful. We remember very exfreedom of others? The fact that Fourth of July quisite specimens, both of knitting and crochet, that sold directly.

On no previous year has the Book Table presented larger or more beautiful variety. To a member of aught of their dignity by being so often invoked to our Committee resident last summer in Switzerland, sanction iniquity. Could some one of those depart- we were indebted for the very pretty carved woodwork, baskets, cups, toys, and other articles. Very elegant objects in China, Bronze and Buhl, exquisite Drawings, Paintings on Ivory, Autographs, and valuble Foreign Publications, making up part of the collection sent by those of our Committee now in Paris, riched this table. We are not the less grateful to the Rev. Philip R. Carpenter for the girt of several packages of books and periodicals, and particularly for a valuable black letter Bible and Psalter, because they arrived too late for this year's sale. They are equally acceptable for the Bazaar of next year.

The amount of our domestic contributions is about the same as that of last year. The contributors are hile, we will rejoice and be grateful for the good from year to year, with few changes, the same indiwe have been enabled, while Fancuil Hall has been viduals. We have received, for the first time, from ours, to accomplish. The words of truth and so- a few places, very acceptable help. We wish, in parperness have there been poured forth, year after year, ticular, to refer to a very useful and tasteful donation from the Ladies' Sewing Circle in Rochester, N. Y. d many others, with an effect, the results of which Most of the articles were extremely well suited to the demand, and we wish all its friends would bear it in We trust that the friends for whom we write mind as effectively as have its Rochester donors. The vill not be wholly uninterested in learning why the articles sent from abroad are so beautiful, in many in-Bazaar was not held in its accustomed place; and stances so costly, that, to some extent, an unfavorathough we have been some time in reaching that ble impression prevails that it is hardly worth while oint, they will perceive how the fugitive slave agiufacture of articles in which they will very probably view. Local fashions prevail every where. The demand that these occasion no foreign work can supply. Our friends in Rochester, and in Portsmouth, N. H., have understood this, and their contributions have been precisely of the kind needed. Even in Assembly Hall, larger than Fancuil Hall, we were able to accommodate a few towns only with a separate table. of all places from which help was received. This includes Plymouth, Duxbury, Leominster, Upton, Westminster, Raynham, Salem, Lynn, Dedham, West Roxbury, Cambridge, Weymouth, Blackstone, Hingham, Danvers and Foxboro', Mass.; Rochester and Staten Island, N. Y.; Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, Duxbury, Weare and Amherst, N. H. We also acknowledge with much pleasure a package of articles from Pictou, Nova Scotia. One or two packa ges were received without any accompanying letter or intimation from whom they came. To various friends in Boston, who, for the first time, aided us by their contributions, we are greatly indebted. We would in a special manner return our thanks to Messrs. Ober & Morey for their valuable table of Glass and Britannia Ware, furnished at their own expense. We would acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Benjamin Hayne, Charlestown, Mr. P. F. Slane, South Boston, and of Messrs. Kane & Johnson, of the Phrenix Glass Works, for their gifts to the same table. We cannot but refer to the kindness of the many friends in Boston who so liberally supplied the Refreshment Room and Table, though aware they wish no such allusion

> To those friends who decorated the Hall so tastefuly, we are very grateful; also to Messrs. Collamore for their usual loan, and to Messrs. Edmund Jackson Redding, J. B. Smith and others, for various gifts or

> To each and all who have lent a helping hand, whether by money or labor or sympathy, to the Bazaar their grateful appreciation. Few circumstances are

o remark, that before the Bazaar was half over, ev- to its predecessors. Apart from its pecuniary value ery Tidy, crochetted in colored cotton, was sold at a to the enuse, we regard this little volume as an imgood price, and many more could have been disposed of. Perth, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, permanency to the appeals and testimonies of disabounded in those small and tasteful articles, which, tinguished philanthropists of all countries, which though impossible to describe in an account like this, much not otherwise have been obtained in form suitconstitute the very staple and support of a fancy able to command the attention of the popular heart. sale. The magnificent and costly Screen from Leeds was, of course, the object of universal attention. Placimportance of an active propagandism see as in the ed on a table in the centre of the hall, it attracted all earlier days of the cause. Slavery and its sequences eyes, and offered to the most indifferent and careless are, of course, understood as matters of fact, by the community, better than they were twenty years ago Of the taste and beauty of the collection from Bris- the state of comparatively innocent ignorance, first tol, we cannot speak too highly. The Honiton Lace aroused by Garrison's voice, can never again exist;

During the latter evenings of the Bazaar, we were In reference to the general question of abolition, we favored with addresses by Messrs. Quincy, Poster, can but feel encouraged. That it will ever take place Garrison, Bewditch and Phillips. For the very cloquent and impressive speech of the last-named gentle- Society, we greatly doubt. The doctrine on which an on the subject of Kossuth's visit to this coun- its efforts are based is the sinfulness of slavery in all try, we refer our readers to the Liberator of the 2d of cases; consequently the duty of immediate emancipaeasily understood. They do not suppose that in his some that the imagination turns sickening from the draw back in disgust unutterable from such men as publications and lecturers been that of endurance tory, but by that popular tradition and sympathy slave-returning, no matter by whom done or said, or

'Being faithful To thine own self, thou'rt faithful too to me;'

and faithfulness alike to both required a far different course from that he has seen fit to pursue, ture, and that you visit the slaveholder and his abettors The next war in Europe may be a war of ideas, but if find themselves excelled. But this is quite a mistaken | it is to be a successful one, it must be a war of principles as well, and those fixed and unchangeable. For cowardice. This is our first explanation; and our the liberals of Europe to attack tyrants on their own second is, that it is really impossible to apply lancontinent and strike hands with them on ours, to abol- guage too harsh to such a system. We readily admit ish serfdom and feudalism there, and refuse to consid- that indiscriminate abuse of any thing is unwise and er slavery here, to eulogize America and her institu- inexpedient. Doubtless, some abolitionists may have tions, without qualification or cavil, with no escape erred in this matter. To use language with exact prefrom one of two conclusions, that they either do tru- cision pertains to a clear mind and careful education but we believe we are able to present an accurate list ly sympathize with a slaveholding people, or pretend and many persons, with warm hearts and sensitive to do this in consideration of men and money,—what is all this but to undermine the very foundation on To errors of taste, the abolitionists may often plead which their own enterprise rests, the belief in human guilty. To errors of temper occasionally; for, exposrights as inalienable and eternal? It is to lose the ed as we are to a bitterness of opposition unknown it is to cast away the one availing talisman of strength odds, it were indeed a miracle were the truth always and success. If the political reformers of Europe preached in its appropriate spirit. It is, after all, fail to secure the confidence of mankind in respect to not with our taste or our temper that the world is their cause be hopeless. Whatever of generous selfkind, the world over, is the source from which ulti- to exist? And this recalls our statement, that while by doubt and suspicion, the world's progress is impeded till better men shall arise.

the slave compels us to speak in any other than terms of unqualified admiration and respect of one who has so labored and suffered in and for his own coun-be other than an important instrument in forwarding try as has M. Kossuth. The greater his firmness, persistency and self-sacrifice in behalf of Hungary, the more do we sorrow that so precious an offering should shall yet be called in to accomplish. It is not in the have been made at the shrine of American slavery. inventions and theories, distinguished by the most If any abolitionist feels that he could seek help for intense physical and mental activity, the most active the prosecution of his mission from the Francis Josephs and their Haynaus and Radetzskys, on condiof ignoring Hungary, if any anti-slavery lady feels that she could saiute the hand of Sophia of Hapsburgh, red with the blood of the massacre of long survive. It is within the last century that Arad, if so be it conveyed donations for the suffering munity in crime than has been given to this, have slave women of her own country, it is not for such to fallen as in a moment. As the hour of a doomed inensure Kossuth; but if we feel that the oppression at our own door, though claiming our first sympathies and warmest efforts, can exclude from our view no spot on earth where oppression conquers, be it Hungarian battle-field, Austrian scaffold, Neapolitan dungeon, or French ballot-box, then do we claim that no toil and sacrifice for national rights shall exempt any man, when circumstances call, from bearing that carried out in Boston, the abolitionists unable to obgreat testimony for freedom universally, which he owes, not to one nation or race merely, but to manthe eyes of a pro-slavery community, we can give

To those friends of the anti-slavery cause who only a negative answer. As we know that deliver-watch its progress from day to day, who make its success their first public interest, and place its service among their dearest personal duties, it would be superfluous and impertinent in us to proffer any be superfluous and impertinent in us to proffer any own day, a deliverance more analogous to that of old word, whether of encouragement or exhortation. Its than the peaceful and quiet issue to which the labors present position, its hopes and its encouragements, of the abolitionists would have tended. We do not word, whether of encouragement or exhortation. Its re known better by them than by us. But a portion of the slave's friends in this country, and a large amber in Great Britain, are, in the very nature of the case, in a situation entirely different. Duty, accident, a thousand circumstances, make the slave question a very incidental part of their daily life,

conviction of personal duty, are widely different but not the less, one of warm interest and affectionate things. It is the mission of the abelicionists to excite the latter in all with whom circumstances may is to them, isolated by taste, habit or position from bring them related. The Liberty Bell may often serve the din of the conflict, that we submit opinions and as an entering wedge where no other publication explanations, to the daily observer trite and uncalled

January. It is with much pain that we feel obliged tion; consequently the duty of instant withdrawal to express our regret, at the course this illustrious from any course of conduct that shall necessarily and nan has felt himself at liberty to pursue with respect inevitably support and maintain the system? This the great question of American Slavery. Were it doctrine is promulgated by appeals, incessant and not toe sad a theme for amusement, it might almost carnest as our means permit, to the hearts and cone found in the naive inquiry with which his apolo- sciences of the people, as individuals. We call on ists many of them sincerely interested in the pro- each man and woman, as such, to perform the work gress of anti-slavery principles, seek to shield him of personal repentance and reformation in regard to a fron censure— Had he condemned slavery, would he system of oppression which so permeates every instihave obtained either money or countenance from the tution of the country, that neutrality is impossible. government or the immense majority of the people of This is our only mode of action. As abolitionists, we the United States?' Very probably not; but is that have nothing to do with forms of faith or schools of oney or countenance nobly obtained when an ex- politics. Recognizing that abolition, though an essenmess disavowal of the slave is its price-when the tial truth, is yet only one, we deem it too narrow a grat question of personal ownership, which underlies basis on which to form either church or party; but al political privilege, all religious freedom, all legal procluim it in the ears of all churches and all parurity, is shuffled off as a party question, to be class- ties, that on its reception depends their existence as ed with tariffs and banks and rights of suffrage, or vital realities. Here may appropriately rise the quesen with the graver problem of monarchy or repub- tion of the harsh language for which we are so heav-For, far beyond and outside all these lies the ily censured. We plead two circumstances in mitigaestion that now convulses the American mind, and tion. We have but one weapon-the absolute Truth. sents, and will continue to present itself to the Shall we not wield it effectively, without fear or fapasideration of European liberalism with a potency vor? As abolitionists, we have put away violence and solemnity not to be resisted. The abolitionists from ourselves and from the slaves. We deprecate de not misconstrue M. Kossuth's position. It is one insurrections, even amid scenes so brutal and loathsecret soul he does otherwise than deplore and con- contemplation. When the more generous impulses mn American slavery. But he has come to the con- of human nature awake in the populace, and the Fuusion that, for the sake of freedom in Hungary, he gitive Slave Law has been trampled under foot, and ay sacrifice truth in America. The case lies plainly the victim rescued, would the results have been the efore him. Is this country, with one half its soil no same, had not the community been saturated by the er to Garrison than is Austria to Kossuth-this moral sussion views of the abolitionists? The Amerernment, whose dearest business seems the hunt- ican people are, in respect to the coldred race, sinners g of fugitive slaves, and attempts to hang innocent indeed; but a law so unutterably brutal as the Fugin refusing to assist in such unparalleled inquity- tive Slave Law could never have been carried out to e proper subjects for the unmeasured eulogies of a the limited extent it has been in our Northern cities really noble and heroic soul? Should not Kossuth and villages, had not the tone of the anti-slavery George Wood and Judge Kane? men whose hands and forbearance. And having done this, shall considmest men should scorn to touch in token of friend- erations of wordly courtesy or conventional goodhip, and whose names shall go down to posterity as breeding prevent us from branding slaveholding and mous, not merely by the cold delineation of His- slave-returning, and defence of slaveholding and nt fail not, in the long run, to do full justice to such under whatever circumstances, as deeds unutterably eds of cruel atrocity as the surrender of Henry Long vile, drawing down on the perpetrators the condem-A Hannah Dallum? He owes this to himself, and to nation of God and the scorn of man. Dr. Johnson Hungary no less. She could have said to him, as once said to a young man, 'Do not leave all, unless you intend to follow Him.' To such as profess a sym pathy for the slave, we say, when you lay down the weapons of carnal warfare, see to it that you assume e pole star by which their course can be directed; in any other question, laboring against such immense ir own sincerity of conviction, then indeed will actually at issue. The real question is, shall slavery acrifice and enthusiastic heroism yet exists in mannately their help must come; but if this be chilled we are hopeful of abolition, we are doubtful whether have prayed and labored. It might have been so, We again repeat our regret that duty to truth and had the professed moral sense of the country, as emjoined with instead of against them. As it is, not one world's present age, a time full of discoveries, and competition between states and nations, and also by events of the most unexpected and startling charac ter, that such an institution as American slavery car thrones and hierarchies stronger by a much older imstitution draws on, an observation of all the accelerating forces is beyond the reach of human vision. But not less speedily or surely for this is each one o them accomplishing its work. But does any one ask,

'For whom
Hath he who shakes the mighty with a breath
From their high places, made the fearfulness
And ever-wakeful presence of his power,
To the pale startled earth most manifest,

call this expectation fanaticism.

'Is your hope founded on faith alone? Is nothing

vouchsafed to sight?' With the Fugitive Slave Law

when Pharaoh pursued after them as they entered the

Red Sea, so we may infer for the oppressed of our

But for the weak? Was't for the helmed and

crowned

That suns were stayed at noon-day? Stormy seas

As a rill parted? Mailed archangels sent

To wither up the strength of kings with death?

I tell you, if these marvels have been done,

Twas for the wearied and th' oppressed of men;

They needed such!—and generous faith has power

By her prevailing spirit, e'en yet to work

Deliverances, whose tale shall shall live with those

Of the great elder time.'

To look back on past ages; to observe how events anthought of and unlooked for have co-operated with the labors of their martyrs and reformers; to notice, after all, how limited a power for vil is, in the nature of things, given to the tyrants of the earth; to see with Lamartine, that there is 'dans les crises humaines, quelque chose de plus fort que les hommes qui paraissent les diriger: la volonté de l'événement luineme'-all this affords legitimate ground for hope and encouragement, if by such view our own earnest and active labors are thereby promoted; for to say philosophically, that causes are in operation that must, without our help, bring slavery to an end, or piously to remark that God does not need us to carry forward his purposes, shows very plainly that we are neither sophers nor Christians. A generous self-sacrifice, a spirit of heroic endeavor on our own part, is the best proof and pledge of its existence in other hearts; and when we shall be willing to give up ease, and time, and wordly reputation, and social respectability in the slave's behalf, the more may we encourage our hearts that the hour of his deliverance draws

We regret to observe that a misapprehension still

exists in the minds of some friends in Great Britain,

touching the sphere and functions of the American A. S. Society, with which body the Bazaar movement is identified. While we are aware that much of this misapprehension may exist in consequences of calumnies with which pro-slavery religionists, clerical gentlemen, in particular, coming from America, may have attempted to shield themselves from censure, we yet feel anxious to explain a position, the very cathoicity of which may cause a misunderstanding in the minds of some now acquiring their first knowledge of the Society's history. As we have said elsewhere, a recognition of the sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of its immediate abolition, is the basis on which its perations rest, the tie which unites in harmonious fellowship a great multitude of men and women, differing, perhaps, in various degrees, on every other subject. No religious or political test is allowed. On its platform, men and women, blacks and whites, natives and foreigners, Christians and infidels, have the same rights, and are by their presence there committed to nothing but a warfare on slavery. We beeve that, from its very outset, with a few exceptions, the American A. S. Society has acted in scrupulous good faith in regard to a subject which offers some practical difficulties. At its earliest commencement, Garrison and his fellow-workers saw the wisdom of popular instead of an elective association, in a country like ours, governed by the popular will, and they appealed to all. A few came, of all creeds and all pares. As time rolled on, the fervid and earnest pre ntation of the truth affected a larger circle. It as pealed to many clergymen of the sects in popular parlance called evangelical, and they enlisted in the work with much apparent warmth and sincerity, and for a time did good service, fruits of which yet remain, by sermons, publications, and personal influence. Many of their parishioners joined the antislavery society, and contributed largely to its funds. At the meetings that took place during this period, when the great majority of the Society held opinions in religion denominated orthodox, that any spirit of ectarism was invidiously or intentionally maniested, we do not believe. Yet it would have been mpossible for a stranger to have attended the Sociey's meetings, and watched the general course of its operations, without being made aware of the religious ppinion that preponderated. Evangelical clergymen opened and closed the meetings with prayers, in which, of course, their theological opinions fully appeared; those of the Society's lecturers who were clergymen preached on Sundays as they could obtain opportunity, while travelling the country at the Soiety's expense, and on their anti-slavery mission. Concerts of prayer were appointed, and once or twice, n seasons of special discouragement, Fasta, At the close of the New England Convention of Trinitarian Doxology of Dr. Watta's was given out, and sung by the assembly. In Pennsylvania, where a Quaker influence prevailed, outside forms and phraseologies varied. The minority in the New England States, composed of the liberal denominations, so called, 'cared for none of these things,' but were thankful in any way to see the cause carried forward. It went on, vanquishing obstacle after obstacle, till inally seen and known of all men, appeared the American Church as the 'Bulwark of American Slavery.' It was not on the testimony of heterodox abitionists, mainly, that this was proved to be the case. It was on the showing of Amos Phelps, and William Goodell, and Beriah Green, and Judge Jay, and James T. Woodbury, and many others, that the truth was made apparent. The salt had lost its savor, the light had become darkness. The abolitionists who were true to their own convictions withdrew from churches which they justly deemed apostate; those who preferred the claims of their sect before justice and humanity, went no more with us. Clerical appeals, new organizations, divisions on false pretenions and false issues followed. Of course, the liberal sects were comparatively unaffected by circumstances which to hold their annual meeting, and men tried hat convulsed the other denominations. There are for treason on charges palpably ridiculous, even in not half a dozen Unitarian churches south of Mason and Dixon's line; and, what is still more consequential to the present explanation, the liberal churches claim no excommunicatory power at all. A partici-pation in the Lord's supper with slaveholders or their pologists was not with them an endorsement of their Christian character. To the Puritan churches of New England, it involved all this. A minority drew back in horror from such a communion; the great majority, whatever had been their previous sayings or doings, began to inquire how much sin a man might commit, and yet be a Christian, how slaves might be innocently held for their own good, and various other problems, and finally settled down

Hebrew prophets.

Behold, in as concise statement as is possible, the reasons why the American A. S. Society stands charg-ed as so heterodox a body by slaveholding religionlsts. In a country where slaveholding and slaveh unting is entirely consistent with the highest Christian profession, a Society stamping both as crimina can hardly enjoy much religious repute. Those to whom Christian reputation is dear find it hard to sarrifice the shadow to the substance. We willingly concede that the members of evangelical pro-slavery churches have a painful and trying duty to discharge; but this makes it none the less a duty. Every chapter of the New Testament renders it obligatory upon them. That so many prefer sect and party to the cause of humanity is the grief of the A. S. Society, but surely not its reproach.

At the present time, it is undoubtedly true, that the connection of the maj rity of the Anti-Slavery Society with any sect or party sits lightly. Every sect and party has shown itself so subservient to the Slave Power, that this might be naturally expected. But no charge can be more false or calumnious, than that the platform or publications of the American A. S. ciety have been or are perverted from their original design to the promulgation of any system of faith or opinion apart from that included in its Declaration of Sentiments. Our platform is open to all, foes as well as friends. In the speeches made upon it, much may be said for which the A. S. Society is in no sense responsible. In the addresses of our lecturers, in the newspapers supported by the friends of our Society. language may occasionally be employed, from which individual opinion on matters theological or otherwise, might be inferred. We have heard no case of thikind specified. This wholesale slander finds its jus tification alone in what is supposed to be the private religious opinions of several men, eminent for their fidelity to the slave the world over. On these, as abalitionists, we have no opinion to express. We do not meet together on the anti-slavery platform to in quire whether the Bible is the work of divine inspiration, wholly or in part, or not at all; whether the Sabbath is obligatory or whether it is not, or what be-lief is essential to Christian character. We simply try all men by their own creed; and when we apply the doctrines of the New Testament to the pro-slavery churches of America, it is no wonder that they prefer any course that shall change the issue we make with them. We believe that there is, in this whole matter,

much of hypocrisy and self-deception. It never occurs to the most bigoted sectarist to refuse to enter on any scheme of honest gain, because men o different, and, as he regards them, dangerous tenets, are co-operating. In pursuance of their own case, health or comfort, people can call in such professiona assistance as shall best subserve the desired end. Donations to A. W. Weston for publication of the Liber-Douce Davie Deans, indeed, refused to employ lawyer that had not a projer knowledge of 'right hand extremes and left hand defections; but his example finds few imitators. But this is too serious a subject to be approached with levity. It should furnish matter for regret and humiliation, that in the horrible extremity in which the American slaves are found, any processed followers of Christ should re use to help the men tallen among thieves, lest haply they might be found assisting the Samuritans, with whom they have no dealings, 'except in the way of busi-

In view of the cloud of misrepresentations and slanders which the pro slavery churches of this country and their new organization tools persist in spreading, we would say to such dear friends of the cause in Great Britain as have preferred the claims of truth and humanity to those of party and seet, we truly appreciate your labors, and are thankful for your fidelity through evil as through good report. We entreat your perseverance, alike for your own sakes and for the slave's. You owe it to those very doctrines that you profess to hold dear, to go terward in the holy work that you have undertaken. Can you, in any way, so recommend them to the confidence of unbelievers? If the pro-slavery churches of the United States are indeed the opprobrium o. Protestant Christ endom, do you not owe it to the name whereby you are called to show to the world that their position is in defiance of, and not in consonance with, the creed they profess? Leave it to them to speak in one breath of the value of the human soul, and the great price paid for its redemption, and in the next to declare that the prosperi y of the country, and the continuance of the Union, and the peace of the Church, demand that three millions of men be enslay d. Be it yours to show to the world, that from those very 2 boxes from Dublin, by R. D. Webb. rines on which their conduct brings reproach. you draw your support and inspiration; and do not for a moment believe that God requires you to support his tru h by putting light for darkness, or darkness for light.

In closing this paper, necessarily brief and inadequate, we feel that our whole duty were not discharged, did we not renewedly commend the American A. S. Society to the donations and sympathics of all who are seeking to find the only real and efficient anti-slavery instrumentality that the country affords. Free Soil parties, Vigilance Committees, Associations for the Improvement of the Colored Race, Free Produce Associations, Schools for Colored Children, -all and each of these do a partial, and some of them a praiseworthy work, in aid of the anti-slavery enterprise. But they are only collateral, and dependent for their vival breath on the life created by this organization. The leading members and friends of the American A. S. Society have consecrated their lives to this work. What fame and power and wealth and worldly distinction are to others, is its success to them. The sacrifices which they have not hesitated to make in their own behalf, enable them to speak with authority to others. Hence a success so disproportioned to their numbers, or wealth, or position. The entire and unqualified truth which they utter finds but a partial acceptance in the timid and faitnless community that surrounds them, but it falls not fruitless to the ground. It so far arouses the conscience, that the secondary works to which we have alluded are done; but, were our labors to cense, on what would these rely? It is in no arrogant or invidious spirit that we make this declaration. We do but declare the fact, that it is by means of this Society alone, that there exists in the country that healthful agitation which forms the only | eaceful solution of this vexed question. Do not, then, spend your strength on Canada Missions or Vigilance Committees. Leave the care of these to proslavery churches and Webster Whigs. You may safely do it. The ideas of expistion and atonement are planted deep in the human heart. To refer once more to a favorite volume, the great novelist of our age draws a true picture in the Laird of Dumbiedikes' death-bed, when, having just ordered the eviction of his starving tenantry, he calls out to his son, ' Be kind to the puir creatures, the Deanses and the Butlers. Let the creatures hae bite and soup; it will maybe be the better wi' your father where he's gaun."

You may depend very reasonably on the expectation that many men who voted for or connived at the Fugitive Slave Law shall seek to soothe their secret remorse, by contributing to the relief of their victims. Proof of this may also be seen in the eagerness w.th which the vilest pro-slavery newspapers of New York exert themselves to obtain subscriptions for the purchase of slaves from their masters. Vain efforts to wash the blood from the hands! Let no abolitionists be duped in this manner. It is their mission to arouse a nation, dead in trespasses and sins, on a given subject, to change its whole heart and mode of action this to be seen matched. For this our resources a e to relate his personal experience while a slave; they Europe.

These lines, illustrative of a merely private and he cleared something by the exhibition he made of ersonal experience, may be suggestive of a wider himself. But he would not have it believed by any

gnification. The 'game of life,' as played on its widest field, by very hingdoms and nations, 'looks cheeriul,' if we carry in our hearts the treasure of a perfect conviction that our sympathies and labors are with the right, and that, in the all-embracing Providence of God, every event is working together for the fulfilment of His lise expense. will and the coming of His kingdom.

ANNE WARREN WESTON.

Marin Carlos III Water Carlos	D
Money received by A. W. Weston for the I Salem Female A. S. Society,	\$50 00
Lynn F. male A. S. Soriety,	20.00
Richard Clap, Dorchester,	5.00
Miss Nancy Babcock, Berlin,	10.00
From friends in Newburyport, col- lected by Misses Plumer and Spofford,	
Mrs. Ford, Leeds,	£1
Mrs. Pease, "	10s.
Miss Williams,	10s.

	£	8.	d.
The Misses Bright,	2	7	6
Miss More,		5	0
Mrs. Dighton,	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Dighton,	1	0	0
Mrs. C. Darwin,		10	0
Mrs. Ellis,	1	0	0
Mrs. Bagehot,	2	0	0
Mrs. Rowland,	1	0	0
Mrs. Carpenter,	1	0	0
Miss Cobb,	1	0	0
Mrs. Lawford, .	1	0	0
Mrs. Tothill,	1	0	0
Mrs. Schimmelpennick,	1	0	0
Miss Good,		5	0
Smaller sums, from friends,		8	0

	£	8.	d.	
C. Scott, Circus Place,	1	5	0	
Priscilla McLaren,		10	0	
Isabella Scot',	1	0	0	
Mary Howison,		10	0	
Mrs. Richardson, Bolton, England	nd,	5	0	
-				

	ly Bell.	
Mis	s Mary G. Chapman,	\$5 00
Da	niel Ricketson,	5.00
4 23	lgrim,'	5 00
Ch	arles Francis Adams,	10.00
Mi	Sargent,	5.00
Mi	. Henrietta Sargent,	5 00
Ch	aries F. Hovey,	20 00
Mr	s. David Joy,	10.00
Mi	s E. A. Cotton,	5.09
Mr	s. Charles F. Winslow,	5.00
Mi	sses O-good,	5.00
Mr	s. Wendell Phillips,	10.00
Mi	sses Andrews,	6.00
Mr	s. F. M. Robbins,	5 00
Mr	s. Clarissa G. Olds,	5.00
Λ .	W. Wharton,	5 00
Fre	neis Jackson,	10 00
M	s. James Eddy,	5.00
Jo-	eph Congdon.	5.00
Mr	. E lis Gray Loring.	10.00
Wi	lliam C. Coffin,	5.00
Wi	lliam C. Tuber,	5.00
Mr	s. George R. Russell,	10.00
Mr	a. John Parkman,	5 00
Na	thaniel Barney,	10 00
terchai	adize received for the National	Anti-Slavery

1 hox from Glasgow, by Andrew Paton. 1 do. do. Perth, by Mrs. David Morton. 1 o. do. Edinburgh, by Jane Wigham. 1 do. do. Lendon, by Mrs. Reid. 1 do. do. Bristol, by Mrs. Herbert Thomas. 2 boxes do. Leeds, by Joseph Lupton. I box from Manchester, by Miss Whitelegge, box from Newcastle on-Tyne, by Rev. Geo. Harris. 1 o. do. Cork, by Miss Jennings. 1 do. do. Switzerland, by Mrs. F. G. Shaw.

1 do. do. Paris, by Mrs. Chapman.

From Edinburgh, parcel and letter to W. L. Garri-Letters to F. Douglass and J. B. Syme. From Glasgow, parcels for W. L. Garrison and H. C.

Parcels received in the Buzaar Boxes, and forwarded.

From Manchester, package for F. Douglass

From Bristol, parcel for Rev. R. C. Waterston and W. R. Ware.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper.

THE SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, failed of its object. Kossuth has not yet got low On the relation of Kossuth to the anti-slavery some sensition among our readers, on account its alleged severity towards the illustrious Fugitive. We have no apology to make for the publica-tion of that speech. Had we the power, we would scatter it broadcast over the whole country. Mr. Phillips has surveyed the great Hungarian from the true stand-point. He has weighed him in the balance, m the mene, mene, tokel, upharsin.' At a time when adroitness and tact are more commended than unsophis-ticated frankness, and truckling expedency is exing ont, even in our own ranks, to the extent of excusing Kossuth from the heaven-imposed duty of testifying, without qualification, against oppression subjection to them. Their combined forces, who, everywhere, such an effort as that of Mr. Phillips is talle of the thrice accursed slave power of this demanded. We published that speech, therefore, to supply an obvious need, and such a speech! Where is its country is broken, the oppressed of other lands will equal? We have read many from the same ill of surpassing eloquence, beauty, and power, but this last, for its luftiness of sentiment, its manly boldness, its straightforward honesty, and its stringent and bracing application of the great princiinstice, he anmatched, if who may not be satisfied with the views maintained in it, we can give no better advice than to ask them

Don't full to read WENDELL PHILLIPS' speech on Kossuth's course, on our first page. We were very reluctantly obliged to omit a part of it. In of logic and eloquence, the speech would not suffer beside the efforts of the Magyar himself, while its faithful application of principle administer n a severe and merited rebuke. - Salem (Ohio Anti Slavery Bugle.

Referring to the Traveller's account of a meet ing lately held at South Boston by a colored ma named William Jones, the Gazette says-

The above pretended advocacy of slavery, 'by me of its victims,' is truly explained thus: -There is a queer sort of a nigger living in South Boston, by the name of Jones. He is something of Boston, by the name of Jones. He is something of a wag, and always ready to act his part in a joke, —and he does his part well. A number of wags, knowing Jones' capacities and capabilities, induced him, for the fun of the thing, to give a public lecture. him, for the fun of the thing, to give a public lecture, charging a small sum for admittance, at which he was

all too insufficient. Let none be wasted on those details which will take care of themselves, if the great end that includes them be but faithfully pursued.

Let us close with the language of hope and encouragement:

'The game of life

Looks cheerful, when one carries in one's heart

The unalienable treasure.

These lines, illustrative of a merely private and be cleared superhing by the exhibition be made of means that he prefers slavery to freedom, as he could very easily place himself in bondage, if he chose that delightful condition; and you can't frighten poor

wags, nowever, who delight to amuse themselves at his expense.

We should attach no importance to this affair, if the Traveller's puragraph upon it had not been greedily seized upon by some papers, who are never guilty of publishing any thing offensive to slave-holders, as evidence of the happy condition' of those who live under the benign influence of the peculiar instatution' of the South.

SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, AND OCCASIONAL SERMONS, by Theodore Parker, Minister of the XXVIIIth Congregational Church in Boston. 2 vols. 12mo. Bos ton: Crosby & Nichols,

Most of the contents of these two handso volumes we have read in other forms, as they first came from the hands of their author. We differ widely, decidedly, from many of his leading principles of theology and of religion; but we should be sorry to be supposed blind to the high claims to attention which his writings possess, or the noble traits of character in himself which they reveal. There is in these volumes a lofty consciousness that he is on the track of truth, as the grand aim for the soul, which of itself commands our admiration; and a genial spirit of commands our admiration; and a genial spirit of commands our admiration; and a help onward those portions of the race whose lot renders these results most needed and desirable, which enlists our love. His fresh, natural, and glowing style, whatever may be said of its occasional ples of theology and of religion; but we sh ing style, whatever may be said of its occasional crudities or harsh expressions; the rich and apt il-lustrations of which his pages are opulent; the acute insight into human nature, and the great learning handled so easily, and brought so directly to bear on the subjects he discusses, must ever insere to him renders and disciples. We live at a day when such appeals as Mr. Parker makes to men will ind a response in the hearts of thousands; and widely as any may differ from him in respect of opiniots, it is best, we are persuaded, to let the old vulgar zay of 'mad dog' alone, and see whether the legitimate in fluence of what he says and writes may not be wholesome for multitudes, who, from one or another cause, are driven and kept aloof, if not avowedly, yet tacitly and no less actually, from the embrace of the Church. It does not become any who are well convinced that they have attained truth, or any large measure of it, to fear, because of the bold utterance of adverse opinions. We like Mr. Parker all the better for his frank and plain speech; and feel that truth has all the better chance to be reached by ser seekers, when those who offer themselve thow out so well their quality .- New York Christian Inquirer.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. KCESUTE-WHY THIS NOISE ABOUT HIM?

GARRETTSVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 4ti. DEAR MARIUS: —People are all running emzy after Kossuth. Even the Abolitionists cannot let him alone. In fact, I could not, last week. But what is the use? Who is Kossuth? He's but one man, and there never is one man without there being another, and there is no Kossuth in this country, without there being more than three million of stares in it, at the same time! Now, why not talk about these three million a little, as well as say so much about this one? Who can tell? Can anybody? Is not each one of the slaves as good as Kossuth? Is he not as much entitled to his liberty? And is not the freedom of all the slaves, taken together, worth as much as the Independence of Hungary? Then why give to this one man so disproportionate share of time and attention?

Friends of Humanity! A nation is waiting to be redeemed in this country, as well as in Europe! Millions are calling upon you here! Here-here is the work to which you are summoned! Be not diverted from it. Have a single eye. Turn neither to the right hand nor to the left. Sympathize with Sympathize with all men-love all men-work for all men-but le your love, work, and sympathy, be first for those at home—those in your own midst—those whom you and I have been helping to enslave! None other can have such claims upon you. Heaven help the slaves, for all men pass them by on the other side! And thou, O mecking nation,—aceping over the woes of Hungary, while thou, thou plantest thy hoof on the necks of thy own Magyars—repent, and clothe thee with sackcloth, if, perchance, thou mayest avert their awful fate!

JOSEPH TREAT.

KOSSUTH AND THE SOUTH.

Kossuth has sealed his lips hermetically on the subject of slavery. He has avoided all reference to the subject, except to say that he wont speak of it. He has even so far forgot what was due to himself, and the cause of universal freedom and justice, as to call the piratical crusade of this country against Mexico -waged expressly for the extension of slavery,- ' a glorious struggle. While in Philadelphia, ceived a forged letter warning him against attering incendiary sentiments in favor of universal liberty.

[Here follows the letter, which has already been published in the Liberator, with Kossuth's emphatic disclaimer of any intention to give even a moral testinony against slavery in this country:]-Ed. Lib.

All this tender complacency to that embodime enough to secure the favor of the over has said too many eloquent things, and done and suffered too much for freedom, to be taken into favor by the upstart oligarchy that rules this nation Kossuth will believe ere long that the obstinate silence he has heretofore maintained on the subject of slavery will avail him nothing. He will find the negro lords of the South a more exacting and in-exorable race of tyrants than those of Europe, whom and unprincipled opposition to the resolutions for his alted above principle, and popular entingiasm for the freedom and independence of Hungary is breakthey will, for the present, succeed. Northern cottonmongers are in sympathy with them, o, rather, subjection to them. Their combined forces, wi look in vain for sympathy or aid from this nation They must fight their battles, uncheered and untiled by the nation that boasts itself as the land of the

free and the home of the brave-the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

We rejuice in these developments. The slave power is weaving its own shroud. Its supporters are arraying themselves against the freedom of the world, and will speedily perish under the consumny wrath of a holy God. if not in the fires of orld's execuation .- Free Presbyterian.

Alluding to the announcement of Mr. Gyurian, editor of the 'Voelkerbund,' of his opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Anti-Slavery Bugle says,

This declaration has made no small buzz among the slaveholding admirers of Kossuth and liberty, especially as Mr. Gyurman had formerly been connected with a journal in Kossuth's interest in Hungary, and had also his advice and recommendation o commence the like employment here. Kossuth, with a subserviency that would do credit to the most skillful of Northern doughfaces, hastens, by his Secretary, to disclaim all connection with this domes

retary, to disciain all connection with this doniestic intervention.

So it seems that to seek the abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law and oppose Land Monopoly is Kussuth being judge, injurious to the interests of Hungary. We are glad that Mr. Gyurman thinks otherwise. We have already quite enough of those onnected with our public journals, who enact the lay of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out by course of slaveholders without incertical teachers.

During the debate in the House of Representatives upon the Kossuth reception resolution, Master Brooks, of New York—the same gentleman who threatened the repeal of the Salt Duty, by way of reprisal for the rescue of Jerry, and who afterwards came out from that city to aid in the re-establishment of 'Law and Order' in this part of the world—was delivered of the following sentiments:—

'He (Mr. B.) was for no Peter the Heritage of the Market Research of the Salt Duty by way of reprisal for the rescue of Jerry, and who afterwards came out from that city to aid in the re-establishment of 'Law and Order' in this part of the world—was delivered of the following sentiments:—

To Richard D. Webb. D. Webb

'He (Mr. B.) was for no Peter the Hermit: he will not take his candle and walk among the pow-der magazines of all mankind, and rejoice in the general explosion. He would discountenance in-tervention of all kinds. He would attend to his own tervention of all kinds. He would attend to his own household. This was the duty of a good citizen and a good legislator. If the principle be established that this government has the right to intervene in behalf of Hungary, or any other portion of the world, you will soon be told that there are millions of human beings here in bondage, and that there is you felt a deeper interest than in that of William on slavery more hereight than chattel slavery as it. no slavery more horrible than chattel slavery, as it exists in our own country; and that you must therefore seize the torch, cross the Potomac, and set fire to the whole South. If this principle be established, slavery, will be of interest to you as well as to others, it would be in vain to attempt to resist the universal deluge; it would never sweep first over Europe, but over a portion of our own country beyond the Po-

Thus we may say nothing in favor of freedom and independence in Hungary, or any other country, lest course of this government in regard to slavery, that it may peral the existence of slavery in the United could be found no where else in a form so full and States! We shall utter no word of sympathy for the oppressed of other lands, because it would kin-dle the fires of emancipation in our own! We must repress the feedings which animate our breasts in favor of universal liberty, for fear they may receive efforts for the slave, and of his views at that time. a too extensive interpretation, and be applied as well What a school has anti-slavery been to all engaged to the bondsmen of this republic, as to the down-trodden masses of Europe! Alas! to what shifts in it! the pimps and panders of slavery are reduced! How long shall we be allowed freedom of speech and thought, at this rate?—Syracuse Journal.

'I have been a

VILLANY.

We copy the following cool paragraph from the Louisville Courier :

A man named Akins, who was detected in sel-'A man numed Akins, who was detected in setting 'passes' to negroes in order to enable them to escape from their masters, was arrested, but nothing could be done with him, as there was only negro testimony against him. He was, however, seized by the crowd, who stripped him, and gave him two or three hundred lashes on his back, and then started him down the river on the steamer Winslow.'

That get mean was W. L. Garrison, and the paper bearing the above date is the first one in which Benjamin Lundy and William Lloyd Garrison' are mentioned as joint Editors. In the same paper is Garrison's introductory address, as Junior Editor. The address thus begins:—

Two or three hundred lashes inflicted on a man's bare back, for 'selling passes to negroes,' and this with no testimony against him but that of people whose ouths could not be believed in a Court of Justice, against that same white man, if he had murdered ten negroes! How could the crowd of villains
know that he was guitty? and if even so, was that a
crime worthy of such a punishment? Had he bought
one of these slaves, taken a mother from her babe,
and lashed her naked back for 'whimpering' about it,
would any of that crowd have dared to object to it? and lashed her maked back for 'whimpering' about it, would any of that crowd have dared to object to it? No, he would have been a gentleman slaveholder No, he would have been a gentleman slavenoider then; but to sell 'passes' was a hideous crime, deserving of two or three hundred lashes, though he could not be proved guilty. Kentucky should follow the example of North Carolina, and improve her low the example of North Carolina, and improve her laws so that a slave negro's testimony may be good against any white man who offers to aid him to escape from bondage, but of no weight should a rai white man ravish the wife or daughter or murder the of whole family of the slave .- Pitts. Dispotch.

LIBERTY AND DEATH.

The following heart-rending narrative was given by Isaac Johnson and wife, just from slavery :-

They were held as property in the State of Mis sippi, a short time since, and were the parents of an only child, which was about thirteen months old. A few days before they started on the hezardous voyage to Canada, the mother learned that she was sold to a slave trader, who intended to separate her from her beloved child and husband, never more to see them on this earth. But they resolved on run-ning away to Canada, with their only child, or perish by the way. They succeeded in crossing over the the way. They sacceded in crossing over the line into what is called a free State, (Indiana,) with their child, where they were chased until their babe was sacrificed on the bloody altar of Slavery. On seeing that they were chasely pursued, they broke and ran to a corn field—the wife first got over the fence, and the husband banded her the child, with which she ran as tast as she could. She heard the pursuer, saying 'stop, stop, or I will shoot you down;' and before she had proceeded far, a gun was fired, and her child was shot dead from her back—and the ball, which passed through the child's neck, cut off one corner of the mother's ear. At this moment, the poor mother fell down with her lifeless babe, when was rushed upon by two white men who commenced trying to bind her with ropes; but when she cried for help, her husband came to her relie. contest was desperate for a few moments; the wife and imsband both fought until they brought down one of the party, and his companion fled and left him. The husband and wife, fearing that they would soon be surrounded and overpowered, and seeing that their little one was dead, and that they could do it no Lundy thus writes: good, they reluctantly left it lying by the villain who Fortunately for them, they soon found a depot of the underground milroad, and one of the conductors thereof was kind enough to put on an extra train, which soon landed them on a soil where 'no slave can breathe.' We deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement, while we think that it would be far better that ten thousand children should perish by the way side, then for one to be taken back into southern slavery .- Voice of the Fugitive.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE NOTTINGHAM KIDNAPPING CASE The causes of the death of Joseph C. Miller, one account of which we gave last week, have been made the subject of legal investigation, and a decision given by the Coroner's Jury that he committed suicide. Whether this is to be the end of the matter mains to be seen, but we learn from the Pennsyl-nia Freeman that his friends are still firm in the belief that he was foully murdered, and that opin no doubt be confirmed by the evidence given be-the Coroner. It is difficult to believe that the decision of the Jury was not a foregone conclusion, from which they were not to be moved by any amount of evidence; for the testimouy is very positive that Miller was apprehensive of exceedingly anxious to escape from Maryland, and to return home; was found upon his knees tied by two handkerchiefs, by the neck, to a small tree, in which position it is difficult to conceive of his having hanged himself; that there were marks of vio lence upon his wrats; and that the handkerchiefs by which he was half-suspended are not to be found, Added to this, his wife diclares that he had but one handkerchief with him, and it is said by his friends who saw him before he was buried that but one of was his. Some weight is also due to the fact that his friends can conceive of no cause for his committing suicide. He was a member of the his committing sincine. He was a memor of the Society of Friends, in easy circumstances and respectable position, and with a young family about him. On the other hand, he had made himself obnoxious to a set of desperate villains, who, being kid-neppers and slave-hunters by profession, could have hitle scruple in adding nurder to their other crimes, and who had a positive interest in getting him out of the way, at the same time that they could gratify their desire for revenge for the desiti of Gorsuch. We multish below the evidence before the Country that the same remark will publish below the evidence before the Cornm r's Jury, as reported in the Baltimore papers :-

About 2 o'clock, nearly all- the witnesses having arrived, the corpse was taken from the hearse to the principal room of the building, and, in presence of moved from the boarding, and, in presence of the authorities of the count the jury and others, removed from the box and coffin and extended before them. The removal of the cover from the coffin displayed one of the most revolting scenes which we have ever beheld. There had the fozen body of a human being, clothed with garments almost completely covered with mud and dirt, which, it seems, entered on account of the defect of the cover, whilst the clothes themselves seemed more like the tattered the clothes themselves seemed more like the tattered and threadbare habiliments of a mendicant than one who, according to all accounts, as a farmer; well circumstanced, as the world goes. The coverings were hurriedly cut off, disclosing an entire nakedness of the staffened and haggard corpse, which, as it lay before the crowd, with the indellible marks around the neck of the cloth by which it was sus pended to a tree in the lone wood, made a deep imression upon all present.

13 Beyond a doubr, poor Miller was murdered !

DEAR RICHARD-You have ever felt and show deep interest in the anti-slavery movement in the United States. You are endeared to many who have, you feit a deeper interest than in that of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. A few items, touching his first consecration of himself to the abolition of American

Before me are the volumes of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, from 1825 to 1832, by BENJA-MIN LUNDY. I have just been looking them over, In them is much valuable information touching the detailed; especially in regard to the plunder of Texas from Mexico. But what has particularly in-

In the number dated Sept. 12, 1829, the editor, B.

· I have been anxious for several years to engage competent assistant. At length I have succeeded. A gentleman, who is already favorably known to the public as a zealous and efficient advocate of the sacred cause of Universal Emancipation, has determined to unite his efforts with mine.' &c.

That gemen was W. L. Garrison, and the pa-

. Ten months ago, as editor of the Bennington (Vt.) vinced, on mature reflection, that no valid excu e can

• 2. That the question of expediency has nothing t do with that of right; and it is not for those who to their subjects. As well may a thief determine or what particular day or month he shall leave off stealing with safety to his own interests.

3. That, on the ground of expediency, it would be wiser to set all the slaves free to-day than to-mor-

row, or next week than next year,' &c. It is twenty-two years since he thus took his stand

and consecrated himself to the abolition of slavery How he has redeemed his pledge is well known to you, and to Great Britain, and to the United States. At that time, he was in sympathy with the theological opinions and religious practices of the Calvinistic Baptists, at present one of the largest sects in

In the paper of Nov. 13, 1829, is the following: Domestic Stave Thade. The horrible trafficentinues to be pursued with unabated alactive. Scarcely a vessel, perhaps, leaves this port (Baltimore) for New Orleans, without carrying off in chains large numbers of the un ortunate blacks. The ship Francis Brown, which willed brone, for weeks since eis Brown, which sailed hence a few weeks transported serenty five. This vessel hails from my native place, (Newburyport, Mass.,) and belongs to Francis Todd. So much for New England principle. Next week I shall allude more particularly to this af-

Accordingly, in the paper of Nov. 20th is another editorial on the same transaction, in which he says: · I em resolved to cover with thick infamy all who

Francis Todd was covered with infamy. On the allove two articles, he based his libel suit against Garrison, and caused him to be imprisoned in Bal-

would be useless to say much now as to the man months. Having been nearly the whole time from home, with the exception of the first few weeks, the management of it devolved, principally, up junior editor. In some few instances, as migh been expected, articles were admitted that did tirely need my approbation, but I fully acquit him of inserting any thing. knowing that it would be thus disapproved; and we have ever cherished for each other the kindest feelings, and mutual personal respect. Wherever his lot may in future be cast, or whatever station he may occupy, he has my best wishes for his happiness and prosperity, both temporal and eternal. It would be superfluous in me to say that eternal. It would be superfluous in me to say that he has proven himself a faithful and able condjutor in the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. Even his enemies will admit it. But I cherrfully take this opportunity to bear testimony to his strict integrity, amiable deportment, and virtu-ous conduct, during the period of our acquaintance.

In the Genius of May, 1830, Lundy says:

'The Libel Suit instituted by Todd of Newbur port, has been decided in his favor; and my late partner is now in Prison!! Here he must remain, util he complies with his sentence, and pays his fine with the costs of suit. Strange as it may seem to out friends, elsewhere, the TRUTH cannot be told here, rel-arize to the accursed traffic in human flesh, without danger of insult, abuse, and bonds!! And very feu DARE to speak freely of this state of things. The pri ters are even alraid to put a communication upon it is type, though they may have nothing to do with the

authorship.

The press is now muzzled. I have not one, at present, under my own control, and cannot, consequently, expatiate upon this subject as I could wish. My rirend Garrison will give a brief exposition of the proceedings on his trial in the case before us, to which he reside will always again to intermediate results. the reader will please refer for information respecting the particulars of it." This 'brief exposition' no where appears in the

Genius. But in the June number, Lundy says, that Arthur Tappan, of New York, paid the costs and fine,

. If our persecutors think to break down our spirits by their vite proceedings, they will ere long find that they have "reckoned without their host." Thus much 1 can say for myseit, -and the reader will in-cline to believe that the same remark will apply to my triend Garrison, a.ter perusing the he pencilled on the wals of his prison, the next morning after his incarceration. While immured within those gloomy wails, he wrote many other articles, equally lively and elegant:—

· High walls and huge the Bopy may confine, And iron grates obstruct the prisoner's gaze,
And maskive bolts may buffle his design,
And vigitant keepers watch his devicus ways: And vigitant keepers watch his devious ways Yet scons th' immortal MND this base control! No chains can bind it, and no cell enclose:

Switter than light, it flies rom pole to pole, And, in a flash, from earth to heaven it goes! It leaps from mount to mount-from vale to vale it wanders, plucking honeyed truits and flowers.

It visits home, to hear the fire-side tale,
Or in sweet conver-e pass the joyous hours:
Tis up before the sun, roaming anat,
And, in its watches, wearies every star!

and there commenced lecturing on slavery and by that devoted, unwearied friend and class Press to the public on his assuming the post of junior Editor of the Genius, September, 1829: — No man Thine, truly, against Colonization; of which he said, in his Ad-Editor of the Genius, September, 1829 :- No man

contemplates with more intense

gled satisfaction, the Colony at Liberio scriber. I have elsewhere termed it heart of Africa, full of genero warm blood.' But his eyes were its abominations. In a letter to Lundy, nins of Dec. 1830, he says:

nins of Dec. 1830, he says:

Do you know that I have take against the American Colonization Sos I am as mad as the chivatrous Dos Q meet a similar fate. But, exiculy, amine the pretensions of that Society conviction of its injurious operators interrogate its principle, the like of it.

In the same letter, he says :-

For ourselves, LET US HOLD WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. Let Es hou them, even for an bour. Let us countrymen. Let us never embrace And the higher they raise their proat excuse. A republican e is as great a solecism as a r drunkard, or an honest thief? In the same number of the Genius.

· Since leaving Baltimore, Since leaving Baltimore, this im-African Emancipation has delivered places, on the important sal-jert to a devoted his attention. He openly an the scheme of the Colonization Socie impracticable. This has, of coun-the most pointed censure of the p-that institution. The so far as to deny hi so far as to deny him the use of their several instances. In Boston, he he opposition from those who had the and before he obtained a heating, he lowing notice, in the Courier, of that

" WANTED, for three evenings, a he s, who are now groaning in se sted land of liberty; and also. public benefit, I cannot consent to rend ciety for the use of its building. If t fails, I propose to address the citizes of open air, on the Common.

No. 30 Federal street, Oct. 11, 1830 Soon after the appearance of use of a spacious hall, and delito large audiences. The language warm, energetic and bold. Nothing

As an illustration of the religion of the and clergy of the nation at that time and er in the main. I would state, that then, long held word had been whispered about Garrison's ty, when he was known to entertain e and orthodox views of theology, not a ci Boston could be get, nor a Hall, except ; owned and occupied by the Atheists of the Kneeland school. This Hall was play posal by the Atheists, to be used for the abr purpose, as he should see fit. That, too, my the only hall in Boston in which George The was allowed to lecture on slavery. In that he rison plead the cause of freedom in 1830, as cause he did so, from that hour the church clergy of Boston branded bim as an infidel; when they had closed their does against the ican slaves, he went into the hall of the Ather plead their cause. Who, slave or freeman not prefer such an Atheism to such a Religio would. It is more just, more loving, more p In the January number of the Genius, 1831,

THE LIBERATOR. Just as this paper we pross, I received the first number of The published at Boston by William Lloid Galsane Knapp. Next month I shall notice

In the next number Landy says:

. The noble stand which these two the cause of humanity have taken, will en-to the true friends of the unfortunate A THE PRE-ENT GENERATION, REWEVER, WILL -but their old age will be cheere

In a letter to Lundy, on starting the Liberal We may have to live on bread and long time; but while we can get that fare, erator shall be published.' Twenty-two passed. Garrison was then 24; he is now 46 ng spent the vigor and strength of his man pleading, before the tribunal of mankind, the the poorest, the most helpless, most deeps most injured and outraged of the human ra er did Paul have more cause to say of his than Garrison has of his :- ' In all things ourselves as a minister, of God, in mic in affliction, in necessities, in distresses, in in imprisonment, in tumults, in labors, in se in fastings; by fairness, by knowledge, by Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word direct power of God, by the armor of righteons right hand and on the left; by honor and honor, by evil report and good report; a and yet true, as unknown and yet well dying, and behold we live, as chastened and ed, as sorrowful and yet always rejoiciag, yet making many rich; as having nothing, sessing all things.' Well do I know he cause Garrison has to say :- Troubled side, but not distressed; perplexed, but spair ; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast da not destroyed.' May his 'old age be chee the smiles' of the slaves redeemed. This, a consciousness of having loved those of his lin were ready to perish, having none to help the reward he asks; the only one his paters ca It is worthy of notice, that, in all his court ceive or appreciate.

rison has never quoted the Bible to sat but has everused that book with great power it; while those who have quoted it in suppose have been loudest and foremost indenouse. the enemy of the Bible. All discussions of ti-slavery platform, respecting the Sabbath, the hood, the Church, the Bible, Christ, the Aton God, the Constitution, and the Union, hard bly, been brought there by the advocates They have used these weapons to defeat and have forced the abolitionists to discuss netency of these to sustain and defend slave when we have asserted, th t whatever is a n self-evident truth, is a self-evident false have answered by calling as Infidels. It is an ry that we are worthy to be in wlatsoever book, church, religion, gores gor, that sanctions slavery.

Dear Richard: I will send the above to the erator, hoping the Editor will feel no publishing it, as a record of the past, and of the nection between him and Landy, and of the in which, in the outset of his career, he those who pine and perish as victims of Assac

ANTI-SI

MOL

real rega

ANTI-SLAVERY ON THE CAPE. EAST DENNIS, Jan. 23d, 1852.

Harrich on Tuesday, the 12th in t., to ings there and in the neighborhood. I secting that night at Union Hall, and

ening, I went to Brewster, where al friend, Dea. Freeman, had made meetings on Thursday and Priday he first was well attended. On the secgroaching storm kept a portion of et in the glorious cause. oing I spoke again in Harwich

Mr. Wilcox, an Unitarian clergy nointed a meeting there, occupied sh a sermon upon prayer. I spoke ir named upon the position of the plation to slavery. He claimed for slivery position, upon the ground of which they have made, from 1790 to but it is quite singular that their 190 did not rouse the ire of the man hat their present 'anti-slavery posiem to shut the doors of almost every turch in the land against us! It is a gion which means nothing, and which em the slave in millions of years-a and, subject alto gether to sectarian in Universalist denomination are not per e anti-slavery principles; and though number are tinetured with the principles the mass truckle to the pro-slavery senti-North. The money they need for supfrom the people of the North, who a in the Southern trade, and from partisans demagagues who for office lick the dust from

ondemnstion of the position of the professans of America. Mr. Donne, of Hyannis, r, and stated that the abolitionists were reen an old cast-away Universalist Church at In the evening, I addressed a full audi-

usday evening, Mrs. Coe commenced a cours os upon ' Woman and her Rights.' She had w, though the travelling was bad in the exgave a very execulent address to a delight She intends to visit other places on the ring the winter. Her lectures at Hyanni to crowded houses, and gave great satis-It was gratifying to hear her avow her ana iments so boldly, and I trust we shall her voice from our platform at some of our rings. She is calculated to do great good and to exert a powerful influence upon

to I went to friend Chapman's, a mis, and held a meeting in the school-house ning. I spoke two hours, to a good audi-Eckiel Thatcher, of Yarmouth, made some on the subject of slavery.

day, friend Thatcher took me over to East Mrs. E. Oakes Smith was announced to here the same evening. I intended to speak se of her lecture, but illness, caused by to and exposure, prevented her coming. I read to the audience, and they all remained to to the stern truths in relation to slavery. Datcher made some remarks, and I followed

jesk at the some place again to-night, and shall ings at Yarmouth on Saturday evening and

is of Harwich, Brewster and Dennis, all s and assistance. Gilbert Smith and Zebina at Harwich; Mesers, Chapman and Crowell, are done all in their power to forward the cause Truly yours,

GEO. W. PUTNAM.

CLERICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. Augusta, (Me.,) Jan. 21, 1852.

oled to give you an account of the Convenich was ralled to meet at Augusta, on the 21st mred of the Church in behalf of 'them that ids. It has just adjourned, after a session of erest in the Church. Although this Conwas called by Doctors of Divinity and Theopor present, and but one D. D. and that one ated as well as antiquated Dr. Tappan, of sa, who gave his influence against any action, ight that all the Church could do would be to e slave, and leave the rest to God. Though clergy and Doctors of Divinity, the Convenrganized by electing a municipal judge to over its deliberations-Judge Farnsworth, of The Business Committee consisted of leading clergymen of the State-I am to give their names. The following is the first on presented, which was discussed for hours and, That the condition of our beloved country for the prayerful considers

Garrison at

at ture, the Like

two years line

is now 46; loss

ind, the cause o

s, in watchis

e, by the Holy

d afteruth, by the

t; as deceiv

well known,

ed and not hilly

nicing, as pect,

but not in de-

cost down, but

e cheered with

bath, the private

he Atonon st

a, have jever

ofend slavery

sense the con

d slavery; and

It is our glo-

nd of the con-

of the estima

he was held

of American

WRIGHT.

Non, is not this a smart Resolution to occupy the in of a State Convention of anti-slavery minishours! I wish the readers of the Liberator listened to the whining about divine asthe grace of God, &c., uttered during the of this Resolution. It was almost intoleratrayed to my mind any thing but honesty regard for the will of God. The clergy vastly the common sense of the people, if they supthey can be much longer cheated with such 'pro-

ations were passed condemning the Fugitive Liv, as contrary to the laws of God, and not g apas the people. This was well, and worthy avention. But what was confessed to be the ject of the Convention, and most important to statery movement in this country,—the subject shipping slaveholding churches,-was left untogelied. The great concern of those who matters seemed to be to preserve harmony on, even at the expense of duty and principle. using Resolution passed, in the confusion, at adjournment. If it had been introduced at an of the meeting, probably it would not have so strong as it is, (though it is without vitality,) auge it would then have undergone a thorough dis-

se persons who hold their fellow are no more entitled to be recognize and users of intoxicating drinks, and arrel church privileges as well as those they case to uphold the system of slave-cir example and advocace. aple and advocacy.

e Resolution, it will be seen, does not assert that iders are not entitled to be recognized as Chrisbut no more entitled to be so recognized 'than ndors and users of intoxicating drinks," generally, as it is well known, considered as emb. rs of the church. Why did not the Conert that it was a sin. odiously repugnant to and spirit of the Christian religion to res, or to aid others directly or indirectly in so and that all ministers or churches that continu hip slareholders, 'should be deharred church as it was urged to do by Mr. Hathaway, of and Gen. Fessenden, of Portland ! Sim-Whenten it had not the Amerity so to do. Nothing

else was wanting. Dury was plain, and the hypocriti- careful and somewhat extensive inquiry, and from calm cal cant about being 'in the dark' in this matter, was conversation with these persons, I find that it was the a mere pretext for continuing in the sin. As it is, the truth, more than the manner of its utterance, that gave Resolution, if it is good for any thing, is owing to the offence. I find that, even with them, an agitation has management of Lewis Tappan, of New York, who was been produced, a discussion provoked, which will, nay,

thing wonderful, and it will be said that the churches unbind the powers of nature, that they go forth, of Maine are no longer in favor of slavery; and for storm and in whirlwind, if need be, that the this reason, it has done more hurt than good. It will not. serve to blind the eyes of the people as to the real po- Portland, Jan. 27, 1852. sition of the Church on this matter. On a careless reading of the resolutions, by the uninitiated, they wil appear to be all that is necessary; but those that I MR. EDITOR: have copied are utterly without signification. A Com- Allow me to make an explanation in your pap the Convention, to prepare an address to the people on some surprise, that many who contributed towards the the subject of slavery. The address will doubtless be expenses of my journey, really supposed that I carried a tame and worthless afiair. Thus has this Conven- with me two servan/s. The truth is, it was so announ tion proved, as all true men predicted, a failure. True ed in the Transcript, on the evening that I left in the A. J. G. lorn hope of slavery.'

THE TARIFP AND PREE TRADE. SHERWOOD, (N. Y.,) Jan. 15th, 1852.

I must confess that I am gratified to find, on your crease the tariffs, and to make the working and operaite classes pay out of their wages, &c.—which I preume means for the support of Government; where as, he things it should come out of property, by direct taxation, to relieve the poor of such a heavy burden. But did he ever examine that subject sufficiently to satisfy himself that that would be the result? Suppose now (admitting no other influences) FRIEND GARRISON: to the poor in practice.

But, under the operation of a protective tariff, is But, under the operation of a property of the poor operative rather gratuitous; not sympathy for the poor operative rather gratuitous; port was presented to the Senate, which will make I must confess, I am ignorant what it is that we need about thirty printed pages, recommending the abolition in the property of the p duties. Instance-Nails, duty, 3 cts., cost, per lb., for life. I understand, by the Bill presented, that it will 4 1-2 cents; this is the tariff of 1842. Cotton cloth, be a very difficult matter to obtain the liberation of a whatever may be the duty, is cheap enough at 8d murderer, after he once enters the State Prison. per yard. So is Sugar at 6 and 10 cents; Tea, have had one report before of the same character, but (free;) Coffee, (ree.) Common woollen cloth is not it was laid on the table, and has never been called up very costly. I rather think, considering the advan-since. It, however, caused some discussion, which tage the workman has in economizing now, it would tended to enlighten the public mind on the subject. very important reason why we need protection is send you a copy. predicated upon the fact, that labor is better compenated here than abroad : consequently, the manu ac turer could illy afford to pay his hands a fair priceso deemed with us -- and have those hands supply themselves with the same articles at a cheaper rate abroad. The result is too apparent to need to be portrayed. The theory does not seem to work good. If hands will agree to work as many hours, and at as low Let me press on all the friends of the cause an early rates, as we are taught to believe they do in Europe, there is no doubt but articles could be manufactured

But I have yet another view of the subject. The free trade advocate refers sometimes to the monopoly by the home manufacturer. Admit it, for a moment. Now, take it away from him and give it to free trade it the right to vote. They should be returned to 21 -who has it now? The merchant, the speculator, Right; and do they regard the feelings of the poor more than the manufacturer? I think not. Again; the merchant can do a large amount of business. with but few hands. Not so with the manufacturer; from first to last, he is dependent on the various mechanics, too numerous to mention. But I am not dis--let it but be known to be profitable, and competi- New York. tion soon springs up. Fulton, I think, thought he THE WATER CURE JOURNAL, and Herald of Rehad secured the travel by steam of the Hudson river; monopoly availed him nothing. Our country is too same. extensive to dread monopoly, and there is too much capital wanting employment to leave any company, children and youth, parents and teachers. Illustrated in any profitable enterprise, undisputed sway for a very long period. As for rights, I believe it is generally admitted, that we must submit sometimes to a dissemination of Phonography and Verbatim Reports. small evil, for the privilege of enjoying a greater amount of good. If, then, I am compelled to pay a higher rise and the state of the large state higher price, perhaps I am better supplied with the means than if it were otherwise. Paddy said he Either of these monthlies will be sent by mail to had n't the saxpence.' O. C.

LECTURE OF PARKER PILLSBURY IN PORTLAND.

FRIEND GARRISON lectures of great excellence; lectures which, for lofti-ness of principle, fearlessness of utterance, beauty of that existed when the law went into effect.

it would convey any thing like an adequate idea of its power. It surpassed, in almost every respect, any thing I or the state of the anti-slavery vineyard. Could I sair all the converse of the anti-slavery vineyard. Could I sair all the converse of the says: the anti slavery vineyard. Could I coin all the stars into words, and spread them upon this sheet in burn-ing lines, or convert the black tempest-cloud into ink, of the people of this city and State, and I am confiand make its 'live thunder' rattle and boom in mountainous Saxon, on the ear of the render, as he peruses this description, it would all be necessary to do the subject full justice. This may seem the sheerest hyperbole to some, but not, I venture to say, to any one who listened to that remarkable discourse

The question will doubtless be asked-Was it calcu-The question will doubtless be asked—transit offend lated to do good? If by this is meant, Did it offend ering the liquid fires of 'distilled damnation':—for the foul streams of vice and any body? (and that is just what many people do thus drying up one of the foul streams of vice and mean.) perhaps the answer would not be quite so satisfactory as they could wish it to be. In my humble misery, and using her influence and power in removopinion, this is the porest possible test of the value of ing one of the greatest obstacles to human progress a lecture. Truly, it is paying a sorry compliment to a It is cheering to see how moral sussion has thu reformer to say that he gives no offence! Strange as it bled 'legal sussion' to firmly clinch the nail which the may seem, there are those in the ranks of the most radical abolitionists, who tremble at every thunderbolt of truth, and turn pale at every well-drawn picture of passage of the Maine Liquor Law have proved the the bold depravity and canting hypocrisy of Church mere noxious vapors of the distillery, which are and State, of parties and sects. What are these good, now all dispersed by the healthful gales of tempetender, timid people thinking about, or what do they expect? It is time that they of the 'household of Though Massachusetts took precedence of Maine faith' had put away such things. They say, indeed, in the early temperance movements, she has, for sevthat they 'fear for others, who cannot bear such plain eral years past, been, as it were, merely marching or talk.' But what an example of timidity-nay, of row- her post, and has finally suffered her young sister ardice-do they set before them! If the soldiers of tie State to shoot ahead of her in the cause; but she is

The proceedings will no doubt be soon published in full, and the Convention will claim to have done some- live requires, to let loose the angels of purification, to E. R. PLACE.

mittee was selected-and very carefully selected-by Since my return from Europe, I have learned, with ndeed is it, that the Church of this country is the 'for- British steamer America. The simple facts are these A colored man, (William W. Brown,) formerly a slave, had left this country for London, leaving behind him two daughters. He was very anxious that his children should be brought over to him. On learning that I was about to proceed to London, I was requested to take charge of his children, and see them safely delivered in part, a willingness to let both sides be heard, in ref-erence to questions of importance; among them, not steamer, he said at once that they could not go, on the least is the tariff for protection versus free trade, account of their color, unless they went as servants; I am, and ever have been, owing to the medium and if I would consent to take them in that capacity, through which I have viewed things, a tariff man. I think it well enough for a boy to cry 'fair play,' I could not refuse such an act of kindness to a father as and 'whoever runs fastest can have it,' when he to take his daughters to him. It was understood, knows the advantage of strength and speed is all therefore, on board the steamer, that these girls (one thirteen, the other fifteen years of age) were my seron his side. A writer over the signature of Ed-ward Search, expresses himself thus:—'The course, of action which your Government sanctions is to in

Editor of Prisoner's Friend.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24, 1852.

I had a house to rent, when Government concludes on direct taxation. The tax on my house is assessed abolishing capital punishment has again been brought. at twenty dollars. Would the writer of that article in a quiet way, before our law-makers. T. R. Hazard, suppose that I would pay that tax? I rather think, apart from other causes that might operate, nine times out of ten, it must come directly or indirectly times out of ten, it must come directly or indirectly the Senate a short time since, and it was referred to the tion of this class, it does seem to me, however clear tion of this class, it does seem to me, however clear this may be in theory, we should find nothing gained On Wednesday of this week, I think, Mr. Hazard appeared before the Committee, with about forty many

script pages of facts and statistics. On Friday, a reon which we are required to pay such very heavy of capital punishment, and substituting imprisonment ot better his condition to have direct taxation. One The report will be ready on Wednesday, when I will Truly yours

Our friends will observe the form of petition for the extension of the elective privilege to women. and earnest attention to the circulation of these petitions. Every year adds to the momentum, and we shall have impulse enough to affect legislative action. Maine leads the way, by a statute six years old, which, so far as property is concerned, is all we could ask. Let Massachusetts do as much, and add to Cornhill, Boston, by the 15th of February.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR-Either of the fol lowing named Journals may be obtained :-

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: a Report itory of Science, Litera ure, and General Intelligent posed to admit the monopoly. Experience has taught amply illustrated with Engravings. Published monthme that in any branch of business-I care not went by by Fowlers and Wells. No. 131. Nassau street.

formbut as soon as it was discovered to be profitable, his Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated. Terms the THE STUDENT, and Family Miscellany, designed for

could buy better base in Irelan I for saxpence a pound, any Post office in the United States, for One Dollar a Well, why didn't you stay there then?' 'Ah, fax, I year each. All letters and orders should be post-paid, and directed to Fowlers and Wells, No. 131, Nassau street, New York.

TEMPERANCE RESULTS.

Facts !- Since the passage of the temperance law FRIEND GARRISON:

The citizens of Portland have been favored this

The citizens of Portland have been favored this The citizens of Portland have been favored this til it is now empty. A city missionary there, whos winter, through the Anti-Slavery Lyccum, with several labor has been amidst the haunts of vice for years ness of principle, fearlessness of utterance, beauty of diction, and energy of delivery, well entitle each one of them to special notice and commendation. We have one more in reserve, by Theodore Parker, whose name alone is a guaranty that there will be no falling off in ability and boldness.

But I wish, at this time, to speak more particularly of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the average of the very poor, says that the calls in the very poor, says that the wind the very poor, says that the calls in the very poor, says that the very poor, says that the calls in the very poor, says that the minister at large, who administer at large, who administer at large, who administer at large, who administer at of the lecture of Mr. Pillsbury, delivered on the evening of the 22d inst. I shall not attempt to report it, growing richer by its exemption from the curse. The Mayor thinks that the quantity of liquor now sold in Mayor thinks that the quantity of liquor now sold in the curse of the configuration of what it formerly was

'I have reason to believe that the law is every day dent that no retrograde step will be taken here, in re lation to this subject.'

He concludes his report by saying :-

I am confident, that at the end of this municipal year, I shall be able to report to the City Council, that this traffic is entirely extinguished, and that the city has not paid a dollar of the cost.

'regular army' are seen to shrink from the charge, can now awaking from her lethargy, as is manifested by we expect the 'rase militia' to enter the war? The lecture of Mr. Pillsbury did offend some; but, from a presentation, as recorded in another column.—x.

THE COLONIZATION CRUSADE. Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertises

The appeal meeting of that meanest and basest of all combinations in a philanthropic garb, the Amer ican Colonization Society, was held in Washington In the absence of Henry Clay, the President, (in the absence of Henry Clay, the President Roberts, by way of England, (in the absence of Henry Clay, the President Roberts, by way of England, (in the absence of Henry Clay, the President Roberts, by way of England, (in the absence of Henry Clay, the President Roberts, by way of England, (in the absence of Henry Clay, the President Roberts,

The Chairman then read the resolutions, and invited any gentleman to speak to them; but, no one appearing, and Mr. Webster himself being perseveringly called for by the meeting, he addressed the Scientist in our property of the control of the con veringly called for by the meeting, he addressed the Society, in a speech occupying nearly half an hour. He said it was many years ago that he took part in the origination and organization of the Society. It was formed under a league of Southern gentlemen, the distinguished Bushrod Washington, he believed, being its first President. Circumstances had not permitted him in the course of many personal permitted him, in the course of many years, to take any prominent or active part in furthering the objects of promoting the success of the Society. He had always looked upon it as useful, and to a certain degree practicable, and might in the end produce a great and good influence on the state of society.

Rossuth at Pittsburg.—Kossuth left Blairsville this morning at 10, and will reach here to-night. He is sick, and will avoid parade. Troops, however, are waiting to except him, and thousands are going out to meet him.

Kossuth at Pittsburg.—Kossuth left Blairsville this morning at 10, and will reach here to-night. He is sick, and will avoid parade. Troops, however, are waiting to except him, and thousands are going out to meet him.

the end produce a great and good influence on the state of society.

There is, said Mr. Webster, a power that sees the end of all things from the beginning. God is his own interpreter. The capidity and criminality of men were often, under Divine Providence, made to work out great designs for the good of mankind.

African slaves were brought hither almost simultaneously with the advent of the whites themselves.—In our short-sightedness, we see only the desire of the white man to possess himself of the labor of the black. Those black men, when first brought here, the victims of wars and violence in their native, land, were ignorant, brutal, without knowledge of God is his city, this morning. The committee from Pittsburg met them there, and provided sleighs for their accommodation.

Kossuth and suite arrived to-night, at eight o'clock, in sleighs.

Kossuth and suite arrived to-night, at eight o'clock, in sleighs. were ignorant, brutal, without knowledge of God; but now their descendants, though in a condition, it is true, subordinate, inferior, and enslaved, have learned and have come to know more than any or all that they have left behind them in their native and barbarous Africa; and this seems, indeed, to be the mode, the rule established by Providence, by which Christianity shall be returned to that continent. How plainly is this an indication of Providence! He who goes back to Africa under the auspices of this society is an intelligent man; he knows he is an immortal man; and he is in every way infinitely more advanced than his ancestors were when they were first brought to America. when they were first brought to America.

The ways of Providence are dark. Since there are various races on the earth, as he believed there were, and since some of these look upon others with repulsion, he saw that there are the property of the happiness of all. Emigration from mative of the happiness of all. Emigration from fail and to land and from country to country is a great movement; it is a distinctive mark of the present age; emigration is in our times an eminent and prominent idea. We see it in more instances than one. The Jury retired again, and at half-past nine came in the same of the ablest men, that he is the course of his public life been should verified to be opened on Monday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Jury came into Court, and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed the court if they had a this country, that it seemed to him as if emigration was the design of Providence to average or to equalize throughout the world the distribution of its popular

It is the mission of our Anglo-Saxon race to spread liberty, civilization and religion. There was a great influx upon our shores. We must not stop it. It has for a time its inconveniences.— It brings those who are not easily able to shak off their old ways and feelings, and to accommo date themselves to our views and principles. But this is the affair only of a generation. English, Irish, French, Germans, as they may be on their arrival, will, in the next age, all be Americans. We ought not to resist this, if we could. There is another emigration; it is that from

West to East, from America back to the land of Ham. He did not profess to see what shall happen, but it appeared that the emigration of free blacks to Africa, was destined to produce great good. If it be true that an amalgamation of the races cannot take place here, then each ought to be able to maintain tself in a way best suited to its own condition and Lie circumstances, and to have the means of enjoying

into any physical argument on the subject--that the emigration of this race is not more practicable than essary, the result is that the two races, so as to enable each to pursue its own ends, and institutions, and own functions alone, is of public liberty, and under the same light of Chrisor public interty, and under the same light of Christianity. This appears to me to be both practicable and desirable. There are one million and a half of persons in the United States of the African race free—free! Well, is it a great work to place them in a condition and in a place where they can not only be free, but subject to no feelings of inferiority? No man flowishes no man grows in a state of ty? No man flourishes, no man grows, in a state of conscious inferiority, any more than a vegetable grows in the dark. He must come out and feel his equality, enjoy the shining sun in the heavens, like those around him, before he feels that he is, in Without a violation of analogies, which we have followed in other cases, in pursuance of commercial relations it is within our constitutional powers and the provisions of the Constitution, as a part of our com-mercial arrangements, just as we enter into treaties and pass laws for the suppression of the slave-

trade. If we look to other instances, we shall see how great may be the emigration of these individuals, with slight means from Government. What has been the result within the last few years of emigration from Ireland? If the efforts of this Society, sustained and encouraged by the Guneral Government, should in five years accomplish half as much as has been accomplished in Ireland by indi-vidual action and by slight governmental aid, in the emigration of persons from Ireland, the whole work would be done. One million and a half of persons have become emigrants from Ireland within a very few years, by the actual diminution of the popula-tion of Ireland, within three, four, or five years. They come hither with a wish to join the white race; la boring men, in the general well disposed, they go boring men, in the general well disposed, they go into our forests. At first, they are not well acquainted with our institution, but they gradually become acquainted with them. Accustoming themselves to the general tone of society, they become more and more industrious in the next generation they are Americans without regard to origin. If to this extent Ireland is drained of her population— some few going to Conada and to Australia--if her population is diminished one million and a half within five years, what could we not do, when all see these people coming hither to join the whites, in rending free black persons to join other free black persons in

the country of their ancestors?

At this late period of the evening, it is not my intention to pursue these remarks. I concur entirely in the views suggested in both resolutions. I wish prosperity to this institution. I wish to see done that which most comports with the interests, and character, and improvement of all those persons of color who are free, and who choose to go to a country of their own. I think it is for their interest, and the interest of the country itself, especially for the North—I will say nothing of the South with which I the interest of the country itself, especially for the North-I will say nothing of the South, with which I North—I will say nothing of the South, with which a most so much acquainted—but I believe that it is right and expedient to follow the example of the patriarchs, and say to our black fellow-citizens: 'Take tracks, and say to our black fellow-citizens: 'Take and if something is not done for their protection, the race will take the left. Let us be harall we can for the happiness and prosperity of all, and trust to God that in the land of your fathers, you may be happier than you are here; and when you shall have left us, you shall not be less happy than if

your had remained among us.'
Mr. Webster invited other gentlemen to address the meeting, but they declined.

PANEUIL HALL TO-NIGHT. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-

Slavery Society commenced its three days' sessions on Wednesday forenoon, at the Melodeon-Francis Jackson, the President, in the chair. Our paper goes to press too early to enable us to give any of the proceedings. The meetings of to-day, FRIDAY, (forenoon and afternoon,) will be held at the Melodeon and in the evening at FANEUIL HALL

The admirable account of the late Nationa Anti-Slavery Bazaar, in this city, which occupies large a portion of our present number, will be read with extreme satisfaction by every true friend of the LATER FROM LIBERIA-IMPORTANT.

Washington City, Thursday evening, January 12.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, Nov. 6. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia, Nov. 6.

A report has just reached here that Grando, yesterday morning, made an attack on the new settlement at Fishtown, set fire to the village, and killed eight or ten of the settlers. I have not yet heard the particulars. That the town has been attacked and burned, I have no doubt; but that the number of the bar hear congregated, we have good reason

the Forrest case, after two hours deliberation, cam into Court Saturday evening, and stated that there was a difference between them with regard to the Judge's charge, whether frequent visits to a house oill-fame were to be taken as sufficient proof of adul-

and on being asked by the Court if they had agreed upon their verdict in the Forrest divorce case, the foreman replied that they had, and that it was as

'The Jury find that Mr. Forrest is guilty of adul-tery; that he was a resident of New York, and not of Philadelphia; that Mrs. Forrest is entirely innocent; and that the amount of alimony allowed Mrs. Forrest be \$3000 per year.'

The counsel of both sides were present, as also Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. A good deal of excitement was manifested by the crowded audience, and the verdict gives generally a fair expression of the public senti-After the verdict of the Jury, an application wa

made for time for preparation in respect to the ques-tions which have arisen in this case, either by appli-cation for a new trial, or by a bill of exceptions. The Court adjourned over till this norning, for the consideration of this app over till this (Tuesday)

The Great Temperance Demonstration .- According to previous announcement, the friends of the Maine Liquor Law met in Convention at the Tremont Temple on Wednesday, last week. Previous to the organization of the Convention, it was stated that petitions, containing over 115,000 names, had been received and it was known that many more had necessary and it was known that many more had not contained to the containing over 15,000 names, had been received and it was known that many more had not contained to the containing over 15,000 names, had been received and it was known that many more had not contained to the containing the containin been returned. The Convention was organized by the choice of Hon. ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, of Salem President, assisted by a Vice President from each county. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Beecher, Mr. Hun tington made an eloquent speech in favor of

Maine Law.

A procession was then formed to escort the monster petition, which had reached over 130,000 names, to the Legislature, where it was formally presented by Mr. Smith of Chelsea.

The Convention afterwards re-assembled at the

Temple, where they were powerfully addressed by the President, Rev. Dr. Beecher of this city, Prof. Stowe of Brunswick, Me., Daniel Frost, Esq., of Orange, and other distinguished gentlemen, friends of

The Liberator.-The Liberator commences a new all respects, a man. [Applause.] It appears that, by emigration, it is not impracticable to send a hun-

phy, or the excellence of its paper.

Of its principles, and its method of advocating them, we need not speak. The Liberator is no light hid under a bushel—that it should need eulogy or advertisement from us. For twenty-one years has it, with unexampled fearlessness and fidelity, proclaimedthe gospel of freedom. And to-day it has the freshness, the giorn and hopefulness of its youth for it is the adventiger. vigor and hopefulness of its youth, for it is the advocate of principles on which, as upon their Divine author, time makes no impression. Like Him, they are the same, yesterday, to-day and forever.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Pennsylvania Freeman.—This sheet comes to us en-larged, and greatly improved in its personal appear-ance. The Freeman is one of the best anti-slavery papers in the country—able, impartial, firm and uncom-promising. We are gratified with the evidence of prosperity afforded by the enlargement of the Free-man. Address J. MILLER MCKIN, Philadelphia.— Free Presbyterian.

United States and France.-The correspondence be ween Mr. Rives and Mr. Webster has be to the Senate. On the 12th January, Mr. Webster replied to our minister in Paris, instructing him, so every nation has a right to change its institutions a discretion, to acknowledge the new government o France. This he says is according to the unitorn practice of our government, from Washington down Mr. Webster mingles with his instruction some natural regrets at the destruction of popular institution in France. Tyet our nuclent ally has still our good wishes for her prosperity and happiness, and we as bound to leave her to the choice of means for the pro-

Murder at Santa Barbara, Cal.-An Indian was my dered at Santa Barbara, cal.—An Indian was murdered at Santa Barbara, recently, under circumstances which cail loudly for the establishment of a Vigilance Committee in that place. He was called from his house by a Sonorian, whose name we did not learn, and who, without any provocation whatever, plunged a knife into his heart, killing him instantly. Some lour or five Indians were present, witnesses to the transaction, and they pursued the murderer, caught him, and carried him before a magistrate. Will it be believed that he was alreed. elieved, that he was almost instantly relea custody, because our laws will not allow an Indian to testify against a white man? The Indians in this part of the State, in the main a harmless race, are left en-

Steamboat Explosion .- The steamer P. Miller blev up at the mouth of the White river, in Tenn., on the 23d inst. Several persons were killed and wounder The application of Claussen's patent for work.

The application of Cristalian spaces in our ing up flax into fabrics composed chiefly of ailk, cot ton and woollen bases, has been proved successive both in Yorkshire and at Stepney Old Farm, near

A Man reading his own Obituary.—A Sheffield (Eng.) paper says that the venerable poet Montgomery has read the notices of his death, in the American papers, with their accompanying eulogies, with much satisfaction; and, what is more, read them without the satisfaction of the satisfaction.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—A Kossuth meeting was held at the rotunds of the Court-House, on Saturday, which was numerously attended. Several resolutions were adopted, inviting Kossuth to visit St. Louis as the guest of the city, and a committee of fitty was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for his recention.

The trial of the Syracuse Rescuers has been commenced in Auburn, be ore Judge Conklin. Rnoch Reid (colored) was the first prisoner called. His counsel are D. D. Hills and Gerrit Smith.

Extending the Area of Slavery.—A California correspondent of the N. Y. Times states that a large company of emigrants recently left San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands. Their object was the establishment of a new State. They took with them a Constitution after the approved model, establishing, a republic upon slavery as the 'corner stone.'

week, gave Land Reform the cold shoulder. Only seven members sustained Mr. Walker's proposition to give a quarter section to each landless improver and occupier. General Cass dodged the question; Douglass voted in favor of the proposition, and Houston against it.

Dreadful Cutestrophe.—The Royal Mail Steamship Amazon, from Southampton for the West Indies, took fire at about 1 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, Jan. 4th, 60 miles west of Sicily, and was entirely consumed. The officers, crew and passengers, 145 in number, were lost, except 21 persons, viz.:—Mr. Vincent, midshipman, seventeen of the crew and two passengers, who succeeded in getting off in one of the boats, and were liked up ofter him by the warm transfer. and were picked up, after lying by the wreck twelve hours. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Napoleon has received a present of a coach and four splendid horses from the Emperor of Aus-

The first shot at Louis Napoleon has been fired by a Grenadier, as he was coming out of the Elysee. The would-be assassin was immediately tried and ex-

FOWLERS AND WELLS; Phrenologists and Publishers, assisted by Mr. D. P. BUTLER, have opened a Cabinet and Bookstore in Boston, No. 142 Washington street, where professional examinations, with charts or written descriptions of character, may be obtained.

Books, on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, and Phonography, for sale. Agents and Booksellers supplied, on the most liberal terms.

We commend to all those in Boston, or visiting the city, who desire to encourage a most worthy colored citizen, and at the same time make extremely cheap bargains, to call at the well-furnished Clothing and Hat and Cap Store of Lewis HAYDEN; 79 Cambridge Street. They cannot do better.

CONVERSATIONS.

Mr. Alcort, on resuming his Monday Evening Con-versations for the current season, at Rooms No. 33, School street, proposes to consider, with his company,

MYSTERIES OF HUMAN LIFE. under the following colors and aspects, namely :-

vening	of Feb. 2,	Sleep.
**	Feb. 9.	Silence.
64	Feb. 16,	Heatth.
64	Feb. 23,	Successi
94	Mar. 1.	Civility.
44	Mar. 8,	Friendship.
**	Mar. 15,	Religion.

Hours from 7 1-2 till 10 o'clock. Tickets, at \$3 for the course, to be had at James unroe & Co's. 134 Washington street.

We hope Mr. ALCOTT will be sustained and cheered by the presence of a goodly company throughout the entire course. We know of no spirit more amiable, none less trammelled, and none more truly reverent, than his own .- Ed. Lib.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

NEW SERIES. HANSON, (Plymourh Co.)

Sunday, Feb. 1.
This meeting will be held in the Universalist meeting-house in Hanson, during the day; and on Sunday evening at the Town Hall in HANOVER.

FELTONVILLE, (Middlesex Co.) WILLIAM H. FISH and DANIEL S. WHITNEY, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meet-ing in Feltonville, on Sunday, Feb. 1st.

EAST ABINGTON.

C. C. Burleich, an Agent of the Old Colony A. S. Society, will hold a meeting at East Abington, on Sunday, Feb. 8, through the day and evening.

BOURNE SPOONER, President H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-LEGE.

The next term will commence Feb. 15, 1852, and continue four months. Professors, (the four first named are from the Philadelphia Female Medical College,) N. R. Moseley, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; J. S. Longshore, M. D., Obstetrics and Discases of Women and Children; M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Abraham Livezey, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medicall Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Chemistry; Hannah E. Longshore, M. D., Demonstrater-of-Anatomy. Fees-Matriculation, \$5; to each of the six Professors, \$10; Dissecting fee, \$5. LEGE.

TIMOTHY GILBERT, President.
SAMUEL GREGORY, Secr'y, 17 Cernhill, Boston.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS

A lady, who is a ready penman and copyist, is desirous of obtaining writing, which may afford her remuneration. By addressing Mrs. B., Liberator office, further particulars may be known

Charles Spear will preach in the Universalist Church in Newburyport, next Sunday.

Will AARON FOSTER call at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or otherwise communicate with Samuel May, Jr., giving his precise address?

MARRIED - At Waterloo, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by Friends' ceremony, James Truman, of Philadelphia, to Mary A. M'CLINTOCK, of the former place.

DIED-At Beverly Farms, on Tuesday night last, Phillis, the well-known, faithful and laborious col-Phillis, the well-known, faithful and laborious colored woman, who, for half a century or more, served so large a number of families in that town as 'washerwoman,' and in other service. Many have-supposed her to be over 100 years old, but as according to her own recollection, she was only about a dozon years old when the bustle of Lexington took place, her ago was probably about 90 at her decease. She was buried on Thursday afternoon from the Chapei of the was probably about 90 at her decease. She was buried on Thursday afternoon from the Chape of the 2d Baptist Society at Beverly Farms.—Beverly, Citism.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

THIS day published, SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPERCHES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
415 pages, duodecimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00;
extra gilt, \$1.25.
R. F. WALLCUT,
21 Cornhill

10. my brethren! I have told
Most BETTAR THUTH, but without bitterness.
Nor deem or mis-thang?
For never can said or factious or mis-thang?
For never can said or factious of with them,
Who, playing the course dwell with them,
At their own vices. "Columbus."

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE. E. A. BRACKETT'S

MARBLE GROUP of the 'Shipperecked Mother and Child,' is now open on exhibition at No. 1, Amory Hall, from 2, A. M., till 9, P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

Phrenology.

DR. N. WHEELER S prepared to make Professional Examinations with charts, or give verbal and written descriptions of character, at 265 Washington street, Boston.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership here-tofore existing, under the firm of Smith, Ober & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, the senior partner, Thomas Smith, having retired from the firm, and sold all his interest to his co-partners, who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMITH, DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER.

The business of the old firm will be continued at the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by Morey & Ober, where will be found a large assortment of Bri-tania Ware and Glass Ware, and the customers of the old firm and others are invited to call and exam-ing before, business there have the



From the Liberty Bell. THE SLAVE IN AMERICA.

BY GEORGE THOMPSON. Land of the brave! thy hallowed shere Is stained with tints of blood; And human cries are wafted o'er Thy deep-blue ocean-flood ! Hark ! from the fields where Freedom fought, And heroes bled to save The Ark of Liberty, are heard The moanings of the slave!

What is his lot? Unheard of woe! Always to love and part; To feel the lash, to bear the blow, The rending of the heart; To see delights he cannot share, To feast, and yet to crave, To hoist the flag of liberty, Yet live and die a slave.

He lives upon a Christian shore! Enslaved by Christian men! 'T is they who o'er his tawny neck Have bound the iron chain. O, God of mercy, let thy voice Thy truth and love proclaim; Nor may the tyrants of their race Disgrace thy holy name.

Rouse thee, Columbia, in thy might! Thy tarnished glory save! Bid every subject of thy sway No longer be a slave ! So shall one voice to heaven arise In sacred harmony: And echo through the vaulted skies The shout of Liberty! Edinburgh, June 5th, 1846.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

From the Carrier of the Salem (Ohio) Anti-Slav

Bugle to its Patrons Time passes on. Another year has flown, With noiseless pinions, to th' Eternal's throne, Bearing its record of the good and ill, With which man's deeds its ample pages fill. Oh, that the record was as full of light As God himself is radiant with love! That every deed was done for Truth and Right, In spirit such as Jesus could approve! But, while we know the diamond pen of Time The record of ennobling acts hath traced, Beside them stands the catalogue of crime, By which Humanity has been disgraced; Nations and men, alike forgetting God, Have steeped their hands in guilt, and fed on huma

Foremost, of these, our country thou art seen ! None shout more earnestly in Freedom's name; And none more shamelessly, by deeds, proclaim Doctrines alike unrighteous, vile and mean Europe's Magyar, on whom a tyrant's hand

The fetters of captivity had laid,-Who loved so well his own green mountain land, And to its rescue led its gallant band, And . Death or Liberty' their war-cry made,-Tis thy delight to honor. Loud huzzas Proclaimed his welcome to the Western world; Thy words of sympathy and warm applause Gave new-born life to the Hungarian cause; And speech and toast, in burning language, told That thou the martyr hero would uphold,

Till the oppressor from his throne was hurled. How fare the Magyars that draw birth from thee? They, on whose brow the sun hath fiercely shone Chains, stripes, unending, hopeless slavery,-These, and these only, have they as their own! Rights that the Deity himself hath given,-So sacred in His eyes, that not all heaven Has power to trample on the very least,-This nation, with a ruthless hand, has riven, And on wan's forehead stamped the name of ' beast

And when the dark-browed Magyars heard of one, With fairer skin, who fought in Europe's land, And sought his nation's liberty to win, And break for a ve Oppression's iron band. It seemed to them a very trumpet tone, Wakening the manhood that had slept within; And for their plundered rights they bravely stood And Christiana's plains baptized with tyrants' blood. Then spoke this nation :- 'To the wretches, death ! Off to the gallows with the traitorous brood! Nor longer let their thrice-accursed breath

Offend the presence of the wise and good! And they who took these Magyars by the hand, In grief and anguish for the nation's sin, Bidding them seek a freer, happier land, Where they a peaceful liberty could win, Are traitors all. For it is treason now To speak with kindness to the suffering poor, To bathe with gentle hand the fevered brow, Or open throw Oppression's prison door! 'Tis treason now the hungering to feed,

To shield the naked from the biting blast, Or in the bondman's hour of sorest need. A look of pity on the sufferer cast ! That which is noble, dignified and great, On Europe's soil, where Austria bears command Is wicked, vile, and treason to the State, If done within this slave-accursed land! This nation praises Hungary's deeds of glory, But shrinks aghast from Christiana's story : Its Kossuth text and treason commentary Are different far as June and January.

Thank God! the echo of each burning word The Magyar speaks, hereafter will be heard ; And signal shouts will roll throughout the North. Telling the people that it now is day-That Freedom in her strength is marching forth

To drive the spoiler from his helpless prey;

That on this soil no longer can there be One single vestige left of human slavery. Thank God! that every throb of Freedom's heart Sends the life-blood to earth's remotest part, Giving new strength to every soul that dare In Freedom's perils and its triumph share! When Europe strikes for liberty, the deep Of human sympathy its power will feel; And brave hearts here exultingly will leap, When bears th' Atlantic wave the clarion penl, Telling the end of Despotism's hour; And quick th' electric flash will speed along our she Bidding the tyrant here despair forevermore. Nor can Oppression with its countless train

Beat back the tide of freedom rolling in; But, Canute-like, will find it worse than vain To strive to bind the wildly rushing main, And with its rusted fetters to enchain The mountain waves that shall engulph its sin

God speed that day! and may we each so live Throughout the coming year, that every hour A new impulse to Freedom's cause will give, And clothe her presence with increasing power; And while remembering the nation's sin, Forgetting not the wrong that dwells our hear

THE SLAVE IN MARBLE

A mighty statue the Athenians placed To Æsop; and the slave in marble based : That all might know the road to fame was free, Attained alone by merit, not degree.

Selections.

CASIMIR BATTHYANY ON KOSSUTH, AND THE PALL OF HUNGARY.

In the London Times appears a long and exceedingly well-written letter from the pen of one who bore a distinguished share in the events which he has undertaken to illustrate, namely, Casimir Batthyany. He was one of the fugitives who accompanied Kossuth when he took shelter in the Ottoman dominions. and was his fellow-prisoner at Kutaya. He was

an government at the close of the war. The first portion of his letter is in reply to one from Prince Paul Esterhazy—the remainder relates to Kossuth, which we publish without abridgment:—

It cannot be denied that there was a faction in the country, and even in the Diet, that was daily increasing in numbers, and that Kossuth was weak enough to countenance, whose object was to keep up a perpetual agitation, not for the purposes of maintaining the laws and liberties of the country, but with the view of hurrying the country into revolution. This faction was kept down by Louis Batthyany as long as he was able to maintain his position. If, without getting precisely the upper hand, this faction finally succeeded in spreading terror into the ranks of all other parties, and forcing the country into evolutry into revolution. The brain a firm footing through the policy pursued by the Austrian Minister. The urgent necessity of placing Hungary in a state of defence against the machinations of the Austrian Cabinet served as a good pretext to cloak the real designs of the faction. The tortoous policy pursued towards Hungary from the very beginning, and the strange spectacle of His Majesty's Hungarian and Austrian troops fighting on both sides during the Servian insurrection and the Crotian inroad, first shook the confidence which the manifestoes of Sept, Oct. and Nov., by which the Diet was dissolved, the Constitution of the Ban; the manifestoes of Sept, Oct. and Nov., by which the Diet was dissolved, the Constitution of the rown of Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph, in contempt of ferdinand, and the assumption of the crown of Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph, in contempt of feeding and the company of the contraction of the constitution of the constitution of the rown of Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph, in contempt of feeding and the company of the contraction policy of the faction that had seized the reins of government in Austria soon made the more moderate men in Hungary regret that the defence of the counwho were adverse to the extreme measure of the Hapsburg dynasty and the declaration of complete independence, to acquiesce in this ne-sure when it was accomplished, rather than to withdraw from he service of the country.

And in asserting that, with the exception of a

makes him embrace every novelty with so much ardour, and such sanguine expectations, is the best proof that, although stamped by nature for an agitator, he was honest and sincere in this respect, and would have remained so had Austria kept her side of the bargain. Besides, what could have induced any man of common sense in Hungary, at that period, to overstep the bounds of constitutional legality, the at-tainment of which had been the constant aim of so many Diets, and which was for the first time fully sanctioned and supported by guarantees which it was fondly hoped would render such a desirable state permanent—at a time, too, when he who had provoked a struggle would have been left alone, because KOSSUTH'S RECREANCY. the country had everything to lose and nothing to gain by it? Yes, I repeat, Kossuth himself was sin-cerely desirons of keeping up the connexion with Austria, on the terms that had been agreed to. But when the underhand practices that had been con-stantly carried on could no longer be concealed when unexpected blows were dealt in the dark, with the intention of wearing Hungary out, and exhausting her strength and patience in fruitless struggles,—then it was that Kossuth's impetuous and restless emper, and the inherent weakness of his character and laxity of principle, predominated over his better feelings. Ambition, and a hankering after notosiety, and the suppleness with which he always yielded to the suppleness with which he always yielded to the fall of the Batthyany Ministry. It is unnecessary to charge a man with more failings and follies than the same time with Kossuth to Ku respecting his political conduct, which was unquestionably the main cause of the rain and downfall of his country.

Deficient in the knowledge of men and thingsin the steadfast bearing, cool judgment, and com-prehensive mind of a statesman, and without the firm hand of a ruler-setting at naught all sound calculation, while he played a game of chance, and staked the fate of the nation on the cast of a dieencountering danger with hair-brained temerity when distant, but shrinking from it when near-elevated and overbearing in prosperity, but utterly pros trate in adversity—wanting that strength and in-trepidity of character that alone commands homage ity of character that alone commands homage bedience from others, while he suffered himseif to be made the tool of every intriguer he came in connection with—mistaking his manifold accomin connection with—mistaking his manifold accomplishments and natural genius for an aptitude to govern a country in times of trouble, and setting, in the flights of fancy, no bounds to the scope of his ambition, Kossuth hurried away the nation into a himself most injudiciously raised to a high station, and against whom, although he had received repeated warnings, as well as proofs, of his treachery and worthlessness, he never dared openly and boldly to proceed—by the man whom he had hoped to ensuare, freedom. while he crouched beneath him in abject fear, but

or to Kossuth, the English people have shown their sympathy for the cause of an unfortunate country, that has been bereaved of its chartered rights and history does not copy itself. liberties; and, in fomenting this sympathy, Kossuth has been obliged to pay a tribute to the feelings of equal right form the second part of this paper; and legality that animates even the humblest class in here let us also define our position. England, by eschewing in his speeches the demagog-England, by eschewing in his speeches the demagog-ical rant in which he had indulged only a week be-fore at Marseilles. The applause of the English stand in American affoirs; for here it has lost its na-people was not given to the revolutionary character of the man, but to the able manner in which he brought the grievances of his country before them. Several unprejudiced and importial English journals have already begun to inquire how far Kossuth has a right to the distinction that has been accorded to our course and platform: shim; and the Examiner, in particular, has east a sharp glance on his past career, and on the presumption with which he launches into his new one. sumption with which he launches into his new one. It is not, however, for the English people to settle his right as to the position he is to hold among his own countrymen. The right belongs exclusively to the latter, and not to those who are scattered over the world in exile, but to those in whom reposes the will of the nation at home.

will of the nation at home.

Meanwhile, my own decided opinion on the sub
3. The policy of the Union with respect to Cenject is this—that Kossuth has not the least right to set hinself up as the sole and exclusive representative of his country—not the least right to assume the title of Governor and the functions of Dictator, as he does in his address from Brussa to the

citizens of the United States; and that it is a most unwarrantable as well as a most illogical proceeding on his part to contend, as he does in the same document, that the Hungarian nation could not legally enter into any engagement or adopt any measure that would be incompatible with the act by which he was raised to the dignity of Governor; it being obvious, even if he had not resigned this dignity, that when the nation was reconstituted on its forthat when the nation was reconstituted on its for mer constitutional basis, its legal representatives in Diet assembled would have the right to act in what-ever way they might deem the most conducive to the welfare of the country.

I am also of opinion that, so far from following a

and was his fellow-prisoner at Kutaya. He was sound policy in wishing, as he does, to remodel the brother to another sufferer in the Hungarian cause, Louis Batthyany, Prime Minister of the Hungarian administration, who was put to death by the Austrian government at the close of the war. The first portion of his letter is in reply to one from Prince have acted more wisely and rendered a more essential to the control of the proposed in the control of the people—he would have acted more wisely and rendered a more essential to the control of the people—he would have acted more wisely and rendered a more essential to the control of the people in the principles of the people in the control of the people in the principles of the

decessors had ascended the Hungarian throne, which stood open to him in a legal way, if he had chosen to avail himself of it; and, finally, the dogged and stubborn refusals of Prince Windischgratz to listen to any compromise with 'rebels'—all these circumstances combined drove the nation to have recourse to arms, and to robe avalances on its control to have re-delegated a power which he only held himself control to the nation to have re-delegated a power which he only held himself control to the nation to have re-delegated a power which he only held himself control to the nation to t circumstances combined drove the nation to have re-course to arms, and to rely exclusively on its own resources. The Austrian Constitution of March 4th, 154th by which the political existence of Hungary resources. The Austrian Constitution of March 406, 1849, by which the political existence of Hungary was blotted out, and Hungary treated as a mere province of the Austrian empire, gave the strongest hold to that insatiate party, and served as a welcome argument for breaking the ties that attached Hungary to the Hapsburg dynasty. The blind and unscrupilous relieve of the faction that had seized the regins of your regions of the faction that had seized the regins of your regions of the faction to the faction that had seized the regins of your regions of the faction to the faction that had seized the regins of your regions of the Diet. He resigned in the name of the Ministry, which he had no right whatever to do. Although it may be safely affirmed that he was in a state of moral and physical coercion, when he gave in his resignation, it must be borne in mind that he voluntarily confirmed this act when he was free from all restraint, and could never be persuaded to reassume his abandoned power, neither at Lugos, in the midst of Gen. Bem's army, nor subsequently at men in Hungary regret that the defence of the try had been so long neglected, and obliged even those (and they formed a majority in the country) those (and they formed a majority in the country) which request he again returned a negative answer which request he again returned a negative answer. in writing. By thus acting, he abandoned Hungary to her fate, and exposed all those who had taken a part in the war to the vengeance of Austria. He confirmed his avowed intention of retiring into private life by crossing the frontier, and entering the Turkish do minions, before the capitulation of Vilagos could and in asserting that, with the exception of a minions, before the capitulation of Vilagos could possibly be known to him, and while there were still fortresses and armies in Hungary by which the national cause could have been sustained. In his letter of refusal to Gen. Bem, he in fact suggested the expediency of calling together some eminent men, in expediency of calling together some eminent men, in order to form a Provisional Government. On his arrival at Widdin, he again publicly declared, in a letter since published, his resolution of retiring into private life-a resolution which for a short time he

Leaving the public to judge how for those facts are

reconcilable with his present pretensions,
I have the honor to remain Your obedient, humble servant, COUNT CASIMIR BATTHYANY.

KOSSUTH'S RECREANCY. Read the following documents, which need no elu

The undersigned respectfully announce to the pub-c that their paper, called the New Yorker Deutsche Zeitung, will terminate with the end of December From the 1st of January, 1852, it will appear under the title:—Demokratischer Voelkerbund, edited by

Messrs, Gyurman and Wutschel.

the most pressing and least scrupulous, placed him the oppression of the family of Hapsburg, and pre-first in contradiction with himself, and then involved him—and it may be said, also, the other ministers—istence of the Hungarian national government, Mr. Gyurman was chief editor of the official paper, Korze a man with more failings and follies than en guilty of. Kossuth has already enough refer the tribunal of public opinion in the subjcined letter, as a talented, as well as a property of the property of the public opinion in the subjcined letter, as a talented, as well as a etermined defender of the cause of democracy. Mr. Wutschel is advantageously known by his activity during the revolution of 1848 in Austria. These two men offer in their past life surety enough for the determination of their intention, as well as for the children of the contract of the children of their intention, as well as for

the ability of their productions. MIGGUEL & CO., Publishers.

The undersigned undertake, from the 1st of Jan 1852, the editing of the *Demokratischer Voelkerbund*. We consider it our duty from the outset to explain to the public, in an open and candid manner, what i has to expect from this paper. As this paper is in tended to be pre-eminently a political one, it is no cessary, in the first place, to define our position in the field of politics. We are Euro fugitives to America, because the We are Europeans—we a -we came a princes suppressed the exertions for freedom of the the flights of fancy, no bounds to the scope of his isolated struggling people. But do not give up ambition, Kossuth hurried away the nation into a Europe as lost. We are fully convinced that the course of the most impolitic measures, and grasped the highest power in the realm by dubious means—we do not believe the cither—or of the captive of hut whom accessed the exertions for freedom of the isolated struggling people. But do not give up ambition, Kossuth hurried away the nation into a constant of the course of the most impolition and the course of the most impolition. we do not believe the 'either—or' of the captive of Corsica on the Island of St Helena. Europe cannot the highest power in the realm by dubious means—but, when scarcely in possession of it, suffered it to be wrested from his hands by the man whom he had become Cossack; it must become republican. Europe cannot be wrested from his hands by the man whom he had rope will ever be our native country. Europe political and social condition-will henceforth b

But we live now in America, if only temporarily as we are convinced. We therefore cannot help to The generous sympathy of the English nation cannot be quashed by being told that Austria was the benefactor of Hungary, while the Hungarian Diet was a factious assembly, and a majority of the Hungarian Ministers a set of rebels. In doing hon-

Improvements, (canals, rivers and harbors.) As we ed to impress, on the public mind the same ideas do not raise these questions to the stand of our which he labored to circulate through his innumera-principles, but rather consider them questions of ble prations. convenience, we give free discussion of the same in

At all the elections we will, therefore, take particular notice of the three enumerated principles A. GYURMAN. F. WUTSCHEL

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1851. Mr. ADOLPH GYURMAN, late Editor of the official pa

per, Koczloenz :Upon your inquiry, in which way you could serv the cause of your fatherland, and that of liberty in the cause of your fatherland, and that of liberty in your present position as an exile, I reply that you could essentially serve the cause to which you have devoted yourself for many years with so much talent, perseverance and patriotism, if, particularly now, when the struggle between freedom and despotism has been renewed, you would again tread the path of journalism, on which you gained for yourself so honorable a position. Firmly convinced that your industry will be congratulated and accompanied by the mented sympathy of all lovers of free.

VOELKERBUND.

Communication from the Secretary of Kossuth. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1852.

TO THE NEW YORK PRESS: A disingenuous attempt has been made by certain

The fact that Mr. Gynnian was formerly and editor of Kossuth's journal, and subsequently an editor of an organ of his government, is assumed, pendix to the Constitution itself—is undisguisedly quivocal declaration, as a proof of the connection of Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer Voelkerbund, quivocal declaration, as a proof of the connection of Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer Voetkerbund, and as warranting the assertion that the openly avowed purpose of Messrs. Gyurman & Wutschel is undisguissedly sanctioned and concurred in by Kossuth in his public speeches for them to Asia. Kossuth, in his public speeches is undisguissedly sanctioned and concurred in by Kossuth with the properties of diplomatic intervention which he regeneralities of diplomatic intervention which he re-Kossuth, &c.

Governor Kossuth's present con-

over Mr. Gyurman, Governor Kossuth cannot, on account of his advice to that gentleman to serve his over Mr. Gyurman, Governor Kossuth cannot, on account of his advice to that gentleman to serve his country, be, without gross injustice, made responsible for Mr. Gyurman's occupying himself with a question of domestic American policy, INJURIOUS TO THE INTEREST OF HIS OWN COUNTRY, and in dia-

German language, and now it is faithfully echoed by the cynic Courier and the pious Traveller, to which,

We give the above statement as one of the many 'We give the above statement as one of the many which might be offered to show the extent to which foreign influence, in its most insidious and mischievous shape, is now at work, in this country. We be unto us, as a nation, if we forget our loyalty, and the regard which we owe to the institutions established by our forefathers, in a senseless admiration of the crude political fancies preached among us by these foreign adventurers.'

'Foreign influence,' 'foreign adventurers,' forunless slavery be one of them, and excepted,) than the sickening abominations and service scoundreland Massachusetts sentiments, if they are not emphatically Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall sentiments, then we wish our birth-place, and that of our children, changed to the land where they are not foreign.

Have the editors of the Courier neither honesty nor shame? Must every noble exile of a noble

esty nor shame? Must every noble exile of a noble cause who lands on our free shores be pelted with their filth, if he do not chime in with their associates through the columns of their established their filth.

A great deal has been said recently, for the purpose of explaining the various objects of Kossuth's mission to the United States. Kossuth has endeavored, in innumerable speeches, to impress on the public mind that he did not come across the Atlan-

There is a natural sympathy in every American There is a natural sympathy in every American bosom in favor of liberty—political, religious, and social. The efforts of every people, in every quarter of the globe, to attain this independence, will always be kindly looked upon by the people of the United States. The sympathy of this country was therefore excited by the arrival of Kossuth. But it process from recent developments made in this city. seems, from recent developments made in this city that the intervention of the United States in favor o European liberty comprises not all the objects of Kossuth's mission to this land. During his residence Nossun's mission to this land. During his residence in this metropolis, a certain arrangement was made by one of his intimate friends and associates, and concurred in by Kossuth himself, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper organ in this city, in the German language. This arrangement, which has been made and carried out, openly and publicly, throws a great deal of additional light—indeed, startling light—on the objects of Kostkhinian. talent, perseverance and patriotism, if, particularly now, when the struggle between freedom and despotism has been renewed, you would again tread the path of journalism, on which you gained for yourself so honorable a position. Firmly convinced that your industry will be congratolated and accompanied by the merited sympathy of all lovers of freedom.

No sooner had these documents been given to the public, than such venomous pro-slavery journals as Bennett's Herald and the New York Express raised a hue-and-cry against the nobly free and consistent Gyunnan, intimating that Kossurn was thus 'undisguisedly sanctioning the re-opening and continuing the agitation of a question in this country, which may lead ultimately to the destruction and disruption of this fair fabric, before many years have elapsed!!

Alarmed by this clamer, and determined to exonerate Alarmed by this clamor, and determined to exonerate himself from all suspicion of having any sympathy for the hunted fugitives from American slavery, Kossuth promptly caused the following humiliating and disgraceful disclaimer to be given to the public:—

this and other cities of the North. The editor who assumes the management of a journal conducted on these principles, was formerly one of the associates or collaborateurs of Kossuth in the Pesti Hirlap, which he published in Hungary. This gentleman, it appears, was a fellow exile with Kossuth in Kusansippi, and the management of a journal conducted on these principles, was formerly one of the associates or collaborateurs of Kossuth in the Pesti Hirlap, which he published in Hungary. taya, embarked with him on board the Mississippi KOSSUTH AND THE 'DEMOKRATISCHER and arrived here in that steamer. The program thus put forth is approved of, and sanctioned, and certified to by Kossuth himself, under his own name

his Hungarian associates who arrived in this country in the Mississippi, availing themselves of the lib A disingenuous attempt has been made by certain New York papers to connect Gov. Kossuth with the Demokratischer Voelkerbund, and to render him responsible for a paragraph in the programme of that paper, relative to American domestic policy. This has been done, notwithstanding his repeated declarations that he would never, directly nor indirectly, interfere in any domestic question of any foreign country.

The fact that Mr. Gyurman was formerly subeditor of Kossuth's journal, and subsequently an ededitor of Kossuth's journal, and subsequently and to all the consequences which will flow from the promulgation of such principles and such views in relation to the compact of Union, and the future history of this republic, North and South as a new compact—an apsanctioned and concurred in by Kossuth and his pa-Kossuth, &c.
You are authorised to state, that Gov. Kossuth has no connection whatever with that paper.

The facts are, briefly, that Mr. Gyurman applied for advice, how best to occupy his time and serve the cause of his country. To this Gov. Kossuth replied, as may be seen by his letter, to this effect:

You are a distinguished journalist—follow your profession, and you will thereby obtain opportunity of serving your country. amended the United States to adopt in European associates from Hungary, a newspaper movement for the express purpose of re-opening and continu-ing the agitation of a question in this country which As Gov. Kossuth has no connection, direct nor indirect, with the paper in question, and no control direct, with the paper in question, and no control it certainly is not possible that a man of Kossuth's question of domestic American policy, INDURIOUS TO THE INTEREST OF HIS OWN COUNTRY, and in diametric opposition to Governor Kossull's decidedly expressed opinion as to the duty and policy of NON-INTERFERENCE in such questions. (!!!)

TERFERENCE in such questions. (!!!)

In the Irving House, and also of the colored deputation, coming from a committee of men pledged to violate the compact of 1850, would seem to argue that, in spite of his public speeches, declaring his neutrality in all our local and internal questions, he yet was busily engaged in concerting means for the Now, in view of the above shabby disclaimer re-agitation of a subject which could lead to nothing on the part of Kossuth, read the following premature puff from the Commonwealth. Is it not 'rich'?

THE HUNGARIAN VIEW OF AMERI
It is well known, that suspicious have been crea-

THE HUNGARIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Northern jackals of the Southern Slave Power have smelled out a most dangerous symptom of mischief among the suite of Kossuth towards this Union,' by which they mean the American women flogging system. They have ascertained, what will very much puzzle our Garrisonian friends, that Kossuth is an abolitionist, opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and that the friends and fellow-exiles whom he has brought with him, are going to agitate shaw, and that the friends and fellow-exiles whom he has brought with him, are going to agitate in this country against its slavery, as well as against that Austrian slavery from which they are fugitives. That precious mouth-piece of sin and Satan, the New York Herald, had the wit to discover this alarming feature of Kossuthism through the veil of the German language, and now it is faithfully echoed by

German language, and now it is faithfully echoed by the cynic Cowier and the pious Traveller, to which, if it had not been dug out by the Herald, it would have renained all Dutch. We are really and duly thankful to all these parties for having translated from the German and published in English what they have, inasmuch as not having received the first number of the new German paper in which the mischief was discovered, we should otherwise have lost a very important sign of the times.

Now, then, can there be found, we do not say lost a very important sign of the times.

Now, then, can there be found, we do not say in America, but on free State, New England, Pilgrim, Massachusetts soil, a soul so shrivelled, so mean, so servilely Austrian, so utterly unworthy to breathe the state of the social system which so happily subsists sort of constitutional freedom. both in the North and South. A snorthine ago, can in of constitutional freedom, as to object to a platform like this? Aye, we have among us, of the seed of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, editors french system of socialism and democracy in his french system of socialism and democracy in his french system of socialism. who snuff treason in this manly and noble avowal. Here, for example, is the Boston Courier, which says,—

French system of socialism and democracy in the Mississippi; and he will be about as successful in engrafting the French system of democracy on the American system. tem, as Joe Smith was, in the same neighborho that as soon as democracy should be established in Germany, the kindness received from the American sooth! If there is anything more foreign to the spirit of all 'the institutions established by our forefathers,' leave Law, and the social system of the (unless slavery be one of them, and excepted,) than South affecting the African race. Now we have the sickening abominations and servile scoundreities the sickening abominations and servile scoundreities the sickening abominations and servile scoundreities the science of the sentiments of that platform are not preminently and peculiarly American, New England, eminently and peculiarly American, New England, and the re-opening of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the reasoning of the aboltion question, in all its excitation of the stablishment of one or its own late associates, who avovas for his design the re-opening of the Boltion question, in all its excitation. Kossuth, with far more eloquence and discernment, aiding and encouraging the establishment of one of his own late associates, who avows for his design the ment and awful consequences to the integrity of this Union. These developments sufficiently prove that European republicanism is an impracticable, absurd, perishable, and poetic thought.

their filth, if he do not chime in with their treachery? Have they no more conscience than to stir up, against arguments which they cannot answer, the gibbering ghosts of those unworthy, unrepublican prejudices which Mr. Webster did not attempt to conquer?—Commonwealth of Jan. 8,

The following is the extiste in the New York.

The great body of Furnmen emigrants coming to this prepared in the second common than the contraction of the same question, North and South. The following is the article in the New York
Herald, which appears to have filled the mind of Kossuth with so much perturbation:

KOSSUTH'S MISSION TO THE UNITED
STATES.

A great deal has been said recently, for the purchase of the second o icy of this country, or to change its system of government. Yet, there is a small portion of emigrant principally from France and Germany, who are the rists, socialists, visionaries, poets, orators, and amb tic with the intention of finding a home or place of refuge; on the contrary, he came here with the great object in view of seeking the aid of the government. refuge; on the contrary, he came here with the great object in view of seeking the aid of the government and the people to bring about a revolution in Hungary and throughout Europe, and to prevent hereafter, by the intervention of the United States, the combination of Russian and Austrian powers to put down any further attempt at revolution in their dependencies. In Staten Island, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, this has been announced by him in his speeches as the great and leading object which brought him across the ocean. His friends and exclt sive alvocates have endeavor-



CURES WITHOUT FAIL

TRY IT ONCE YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT ? The Good it Does is Felt at Once.

CURE IS SUD RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has cured thousands of the above to It has been used and sold in Bost the last Thirty Years, and its vin

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN ALL HEADS OF FARRIES, CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Ber.

Without which home an around.

Sold by all Postmariers, Apothecaries an Grocors, and wholesale and real by REDDING & CO.

and signature.

It appears, therefore, that Kossuth and some of Imitations of Woods and Marks The productions of Nature in one hundred

in skilful style in two days. I IGHT and dark Oak, Maple, Black Want in-wood, Rosewood and Mahagar shot the most natural manner; Fraut Poers, Ram painted as above; Vestibales, Passages, in a out in blocks, and weined in imistion of little Islain, Bardillo, Derbyshire fossil. Egyfar White Marble. Front door side lights, and of class work or managed with Park. of glass work ornamented with Flo rect imitation of ground and cut glass; ing; Plaster Figures, &c., Bronzed and Work of the above and variou

executed in good style, and at fair charge CHRISTOPHER NEEDER No. 11 Fayette Court, 401 W Country and city orders attended to

TO THE LADIES

A MONG the many improvements of the done for the better promotion of female en a most critical period of life occupies appart. Those ladies who regard confut, so delicacy, as worthy of their attention, will be to learn that their war is onn be attended to be dearn that the dearn that the

MRS. M. CHOATE, MIDWIFE AND PHYSICIAN

an educated practitioner, and a graduated the ton Female Medical School. She will also attend to diseases peculiar to be and spare no pains to render herseif atter skilful in her profess No. 20 Bennet street, Boston.
December 19

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN THIS is to certify, that I have, from this cm, on my son, Franklin Washington Ward, wa and shall henceforth neither claim his wagsom his debts.

ALVAN WAE Ashburnham, Nov. 24, 1851.

WORCESTER Eye and Ear Infirmary. DR. STONE,

CONTINUES to devote particular attention diseases and affections of the EYE and EAR No. 2, MAPLE STREET, WORCESTER

No. 2, MAPLE STREET, WORCSH

He operates for Squint Eye, for Catract, for
of the tearduct; and inserts Artificial Eye
most life-like and natural appearance.

He treats Deafness on the most recent noise,
ciples, as practised by celebrated Auriss, Crantis, and Yearsly, of Europe. Upwards tius
cases of deafness have been successfully use
hearing restored by him, since the commescenthis Institution.

this Institution.

DR. STONE likewise attends to all practice.

The best of references given in hours from 10, A. M., to 4, P. M. November 14

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALE MAD. BOIVIN'S

PREPARATORY PARTURIES OR FEMALE RELAXING EMBROC.

FOR MITIGATING THE PAINS OF CO

THIS wonderful agent, for an external Is the discovery of Madame Beiti most celebrated Female Physicians of Par greatest blessing of the age for mitigal of child-birth. It is perfectly harmless Hundreds of females have already used in

with the most gratifying results

P For sale by the Proprietor's and
only—in Boston, by Mrs. E. Kidder, No.
in East Boston, by Robert Kens, Apat
rick Square; in Worcester, by A. Clark
Mrs. M. S. Thompson, Female Papis
Stone, No. 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by
Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen: C. S. Eastman & Co.; in Amherst, by Ne November 14

NEW STORE, No. 79, : : : CAMBETIGE LEWIS HAYDEN

HAS opened the above Store, and keeps MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING of superior quality. Formerly a lave in he trusts that all will lend him a helping by will be his constant endeavor to keep for sicheap article on hand.

September 5.

JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER, No. 33, FRIEND STREET, (UP STA

BOSTON. J. O. solicits Jobs in carpet repairing dwelling-houses, stor, and altering all kinds of fixts prompt attention to all orosatisfaction to his patrons.

Miss H. Martineau's New Book

LETTERS ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATUEL DEVELOPMENT.

By HARRIST MARTINEAU and H. O. And First American edition, just published sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington Boston, up stairs, 4th story.

Sattler's Cosmoramas.

LAST SERIES OPEN from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 10 o'clock, In the hall corner of Summer and Westerstee. streets.

These works of art consist of a cilic
Views of Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, the liEgypt, Nubia and Arabia. They are skep
Egypt, Nubia of Arabia. They are skep
Egypt, Nubia of Arabia.

Admission 25 cts. J. B. YERRINTON & BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB 2815 LIBERATOR OFFICE 21 CORNEL